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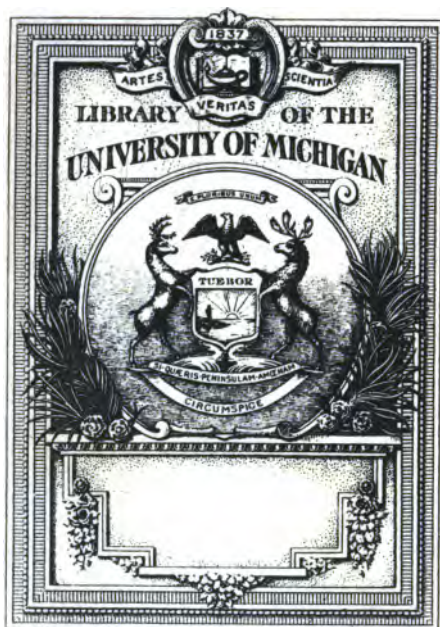
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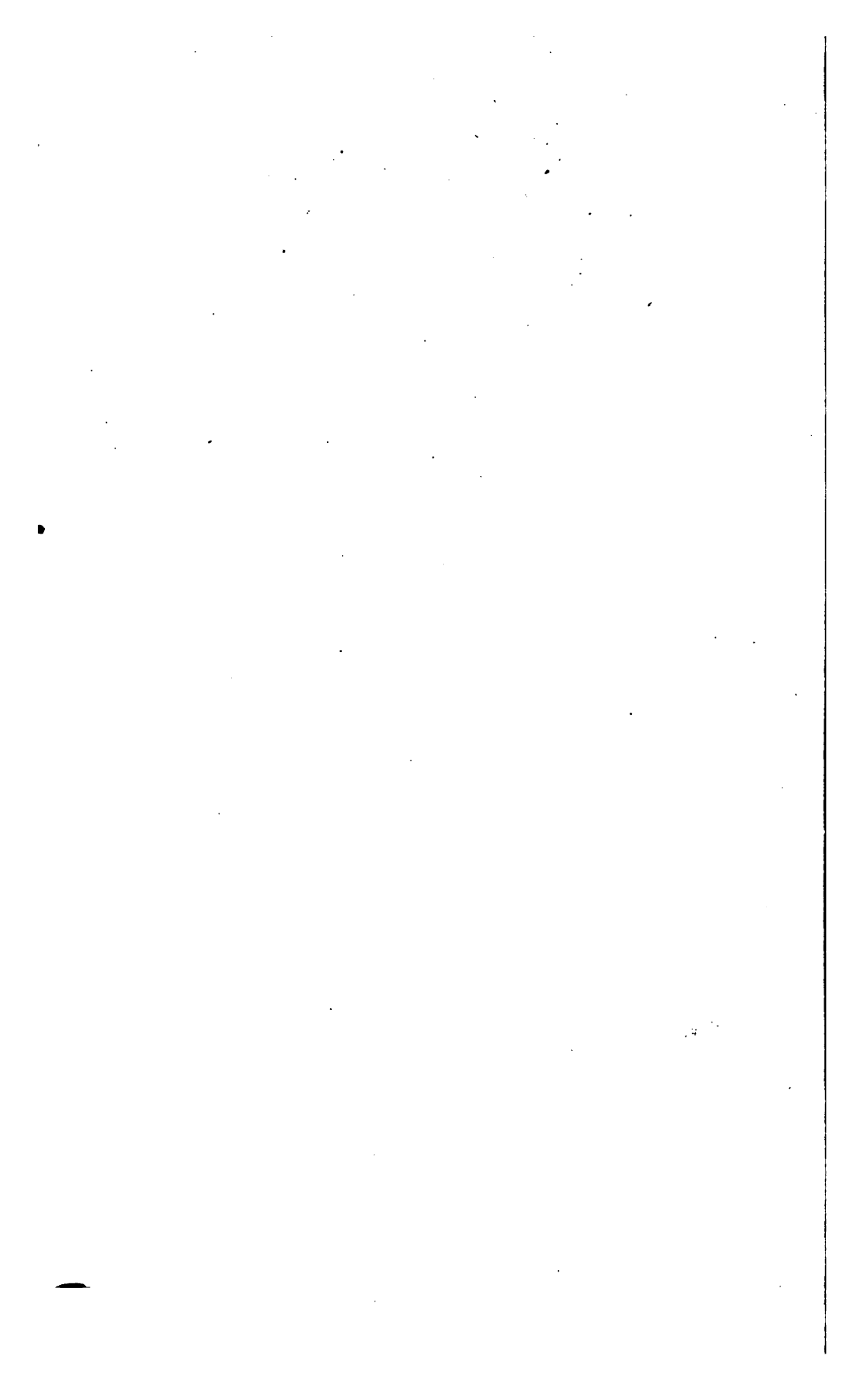
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMPTROLLER
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 4, 1880.

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1870.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 3.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 4, 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1870. }

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit my Annual Report, exhibiting the condition of the finances of this State at the close of the last fiscal year.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. ALLEN,

Comptroller.

dm'e.



REPORT.

To the Legislature:

The Comptroller, in compliance with the law requiring from him, at each annual meeting of the Legislature, an exhibit of the funds of the State, its revenues, and the expenditures from the treasury during the year preceding, together with an estimate of the probable expenditures for the year ensuing, and a statement of the sources of public revenue, and plans for their improvement, respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

No new debt has been created during the year past, and the indebtedness which existed at the commencement of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1869, has been considerably reduced.

The tax levied for the year was less by nearly two and a half millions of dollars than that levied for the year preceding, and with the exception of the amount owing by the county of New York, which, by law, is not payable until the 1st of December, was principally paid into the State treasury before the close of the fiscal year.

The taxes levied for the current year will be a trifle more in the aggregate than those levied for the past, the result of an increased valuation of the taxable property of the State by which a lower rate of taxation yields a larger sum in gross.

If the appropriations were rigidly confined to the legitimate purposes of the State, and a proper economy in all necessary expenditures adhered to, it is believed that the taxation could be considerably reduced without interfering with the efficiency or usefulness of the government. It is true that the tax-payers have in the main hitherto submitted uncomplainingly to the increased burdens of the last few years, and have paid their taxes with commendable promptness. This they have been enabled to do by the condition of the monetary affairs of the country; but how long these burdens can be sustained without serious inconvenience cannot be foreseen.

The resources of the State are undoubtedly ample to meet every emergency that can arise ; but a just regard to the best interests of the State demands that taxation should not be increased, and that at least until some of the present burdens are removed the people should not be taxed for purposes foreign to the just ends of State government. Nearly a million and a half of dollars will be required for the current year, and at least a million of dollars annually hereafter for several years for the building the new Capitol ; and this amount, together with the large sums which will be demanded for completing other public buildings already commenced or projected, will have to be raised by taxation. These with the usual, if not necessary, expenditures and claims upon the government, and the necessary addition of about \$4,000,000 annually to the "Bounty Debt Sinking Fund," call for a taxation in the aggregate for each year of nearly \$11,000,000.

It should be remarked that this includes at least two and a quarter millions of dollars raised by tax as a Free School Fund under the act of 1867. The taxes levied annually for county, municipal and local purposes in the aggregate, are more than treble the amount levied for State purposes. The aggregate taxation for all purposes under State laws for the current year is \$46,161,531.50 or 2.48 per cent upon the whole taxable property of the State. This is exclusive of the still more onerous burdens and duties imposed under the laws of the United States.

It is evident the State, to be even moderately just to the tax-payer, should abstain from any new enterprise, not indispensable, that calls for the expenditure of money, and should not lend a favorable ear to the claims of localities or private corporations for pecuniary aid.

The order and arrangement of the report for the last year will be substantially followed in exhibiting the present financial condition of the State.

DEBT.

On the 30th September, 1868, the total funded debt was \$44,968,786.40, classified as follows :

General Fund Debt.....	\$4,707,826 40
Contingent.....	68,000 00
Canal.....	14,249,960 00
Bounty.....	25,943,000 00
	<u>\$44,968,786 40</u>

On the 30th September, 1869, the total funded debt was \$43,265,306.40, classified as follows:

General Fund.....	\$4,694,526 40
Contingent.....	68,000 00
Canal.....	12,564,780 00
Bounty.....	25,938,000 00
	<u>\$43,265,306 40</u>

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1869, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds at that date:

	Debt on the 30th Sept., 1869.	Balance of Sinking Funds on the 30th Sept., 1869.	Balance of debt after applying Sinking Funds.
General Fund.....	\$4,694,526 40	\$1,370,263 78	\$3,324,262 62
Contingent.....	68,000 00	18,810 31	49,189 69
Canal.....	12,564,780 00	3,213,021 35	9,351,758 65
Bounty.....	25,938,000 00	*3,815,175 23	22,122,824 77
	<u>\$43,265,306 40</u>	<u>\$8,417,270 67</u>	<u>\$34,848,035 73</u>

The aggregate debt of the State was reduced during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, by the sum of \$1,703,480, and if the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds were deducted, the debt would be reduced by the sum of \$4,016,413.01. The actual reduction of the debt during the two last fiscal years has been \$9,266,556.62.

GENERAL FUND AND GENERAL FUND DEBT.

This fund is the recipient of all moneys paid into the treasury not otherwise expressly directed, and from it are paid all the ordinary expenses of the government, and all ordinary appropriations. It is supplied mainly by direct taxation. The revenues from other sources are inconsiderable. It follows that every appropriation by the Legislature not expressly payable from some other fund, and there are but a limited number of appropriations that can be paid from other funds, is payable from the taxes of the year, and necessarily adds so much to the burdens of the people.

The following statement gives the items of the General Fund Debt, on the 30th September, 1869, and they are presented more in detail in the tables of the appendix accompanying this report:

* Deducting interest accrued to Oct. 1st, 1869, payable Jan. 1st, 1870.

Astor stock, chapter 802, Laws of 1827, and chapter 86, Laws of 1832	\$561,500 00
Deficiency loans, under chapter 216, Laws of 1848.....	3,987,887 77
Comptroller's bonds.....	66,448 76
Indian annuities	122,694 87
Not paying interest	6,000 00
	<u>\$4,694,526 40</u>

The principal of the debt is payable as follows:

On demand	\$30,448 76
1870	700,000 00
1875	900,000 00
1878	800,000 00
At pleasure.....	2,258,062 64
Paying interest	\$4,688,526 40
Not paying interest	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$4,694,526 40</u>

It will be seen that the reduction of this debt by actual payment during the past year is small in amount (\$13,300), being that part which became due during the fiscal year preceding, and which at the close of that year had not been presented for payment. But the unapplied balance of the Sinking Fund \$1,370,263.78 reduces the debt to \$3,324,262.62. Unless there should be a failure in the annual contribution of \$1,500,000, to the Sinking Fund for the payment of this debt from the surplus revenues of the canals under section 2 of article 7 of the Constitution, which cannot be anticipated, the debt will be provided for before the first of October, 1872.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following statement gives the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869:

<i>Receipts, viz.:</i>	
Received from the canal revenues.....	\$1,850,000 00
<i>Payments, viz.:</i>	
Balance due the treasury October 1, 1868.....	\$196,821 46
Interest on General Fund Debt.....	260,461 25
Indian annuities.....	7,392 01
Redemption of State stock, 6's, January, 1868.....	8,300 00
" " " 5's, May, 1868.....	5,000 00
Transferred to the General Fund for interest.....	1,761 50
	<u>479,736 23</u>
Balance in the treasury September 30th, 1869.....	<u>\$1,370,263 78</u>

BOUNTY DEBT AND BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.

The nominal amount of this debt at the close of the fiscal year was \$25,938,000, of which all but \$1,878,000 was registered at the transfer agency in the city of New York. Of this, \$2,755,000 are held by the Comptroller in trust for the Sinking Fund, thus reducing the actual indebtedness to \$23,183,000; and if the whole unapplied balance of the Sinking Fund be deducted, the amount of the debt would be reduced to \$22,122,824.77. The whole Sinking Fund is invested in the stocks of this State, with the exception of \$10,000, invested in United States stock, and \$841,390.28 which, although reported as in the treasury, is a part of the uncollected State tax payable by the city of New York.

The Comptroller has, in pursuance of law, authorized the issue of new certificates of indebtedness to Charles W. Woolsey, in place of sixteen bounty loan certificates, of \$1,000 each, lost or destroyed.

Some certificates of this indebtedness have been recently fraudulently and feloniously altered, and made to represent a larger amount than that for which they were issued, and have been put in circulation or upon the market thus forged and altered.

But the forgeries were detected at the agency, and the State has sustained no loss. Although prompt measures were taken by the Comptroller and the State agents for the arrest of the criminals, they have not yet been successful.

The following tables exhibit the amount of the debt and the Sinking Fund for its payment at the commencement and close of the fiscal year:

BOUNTY DEBT.

On the 30th September, 1869, the outstanding stocks and bonds representing this indebtedness, amounted to \$25,938,000, classified as follows:

Registered stock	\$24,060,000 00
Coupon bonds	1,878,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,938,000 00

BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of this fund, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1869.

Received, viz. :

Balance on hand October 1st, 1868.....	\$2,372,411 87
Proceeds of 2 1-6 mill tax, levied in 1868, in pursuance of chapter 825, Laws of 1865	3,749,995 94
Interest on investments	110,785 87
Premium refunded	25 00
Refunded on cancellation of purchase of \$4,500 State stock 5's, July 1, 1875.....	4,488 75
	<hr/> \$6,287,656 93

Paid, viz. :

Interest on debt.....	\$1,848,019 70
Purchase of stocks for investment.....	3,801,430 83
Accrued interest on stocks purchased, other than Bounty Loan stock.....	2,788 15
Premium, &c., on stocks purchased.....	244,028 23
	<hr/> 5,396,266 70
Balance in the Treasury September 30th, 1869	<hr/> \$841,390 23

The terms of the loan will require an annual contribution to the Sinking Fund of \$3,953,911.66, to pay the debt at maturity, in April, 1877, and the time of payment cannot, without an amendment of the Constitution, be extended. To meet the claims upon the fund, and prevent a deficiency it must be kept invested so as to yield an interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. It will be found very difficult to make investments at this rate, and there will necessarily be a deficiency arising from this fact, as well as from a loss of interest while seeking investments, and arising from the delay of county treasurers in transmitting the State tax to the Treasurer.

Without taking into account the losses from these or any other causes, and after deducting \$46,053.93, which, up to and including 1868, had been raised in excess of the estimated requirements, the tax for the fiscal year just closed raised less by \$157,861.79 than was required to keep the Sinking Fund good. The tax for the current year will yield, without taking into account the non-resident taxes and other deficiencies, \$4,185,271.73, an excess of \$231,360.07 of the amount called for, or, after making good the deficiency of last year, an excess of \$73,498.28. The tax for this purpose may therefore properly be reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ of a mill upon the dollar for the current year.

The stocks purchased for this Sinking Fund have been purchased within and generally for less than the market price current at the time. The average premium paid for the bounty debt has been

about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per centum, including all the expenses of the purchases and transfers.

The Comptroller respectfully repeats the suggestions of his last annual report, as to the propriety of a law authorizing the canceling of stocks purchased by him, for the benefit of the Sinking Fund created for their redemption.

He would also respectfully renew the suggestion made in the same report as to investments in the debts of the cities and municipalities of the State, when, by reason of the high credit of, and great demand for, this stock in the market, or for any other reason, it cannot be purchased at rates which will yield a fair interest.

This debt is a favorite with capitalists as an investment, and it is not always to be had at any price which a financial officer, in the exercise of a sound discretion, would feel authorized to pay, or which the State would approve, and investments, other than in State stocks, may become a necessity. A selection can be made from the debts of the cities of the State, which will be safe and secure as an investment beyond a peradventure; and while, in the administration and investment of this fund, the bounty debt would be preferred, even at a higher rate, city stocks might properly be taken in an emergency.

CONTINGENT DEBT.

The only contingent debt of the State is that incurred for the Long Island Railroad Company, the interest of which is paid, and the principal of which will be provided for by that company. No change has been made in this debt during the fiscal year.

The amount September 30, 1869, was \$68,000. The Sinking Fund for its payment on the same day amounted to \$18,810.31.

CANAL DEBT AND CANAL REVENUES.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, on the 1st of October, 1868, the aggregate amount of the canal debt was \$14,249,960, with an unapplied balance of the Sinking Fund for its redemption of \$4,017,232.43. It was reduced by the purchase and cancellation of canal stocks under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, during the year, to \$12,564,780, and, if the unapplied balances of the Sinking Fund, as they stood at the close of the year, were applied to the reduction of the different debts for which they were established, the gross canal debt would be reduced to \$9,351,758.65, to be provided for, which would be an actual reduction from the amount which was to be provided for on the 30th of September, 1868, of \$880,968.92.

The following statement classifies the debt in reference to the constitutional provisions under which its payment is provided for :

Section 1, article 7.....	\$1,129,430 00
Section 3, article 7.....	9,821,200 00
Section 12, article 12.....	1,614,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,564,630 00
Not paying interest.....	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,564,790 00

The revenues from the canals, for the fiscal year just closed, do not compare favorably with those for the year immediately preceding, but they do not come short of those of former years.

The tolls collected for the year ending September 30th, 1868, were.....	\$4,417,559 50
For the year ending Sept. 30th, 1869, they were.....	4,112,878 53
A falling off of.....	<hr/>
	\$304,680 98

The receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30th, 1868, were.....	\$4,477,546 17
For the year ending September 30th, 1869, they were.....	4,161,280 10
A falling off of.....	<hr/>
	\$316,266 07

The expenses for the year ending September 30th, 1868, were.....	\$1,184,245 04
For the year ending September 30th, 1869, they were.....	1,278,507 53
An increase of.....	<hr/>
	\$94,262 48

The net revenues for the year ending September 30th, 1868, were..	\$3,293,301 13
For the year ending September 30th, 1869, they were.....	2,882,772 53
A falling off of.....	<hr/>
	\$410,528 55

Of the surplus for the year, \$1,500,000 is contributed to the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the General Fund debt, under section two, of the seventh article of the Constitution, and \$1,382,772 58, to the Sinking Fund for the payment of the canal enlargement debt, under section three of the same article.

After the close of the fiscal year, there were very serious breaks in the canal, caused by unprecedented floods, which interrupted the navigation for some time, to the great loss and damage of the carriers, and diminution of the canal revenues. This loss of revenue will affect the financial results of the canals for the current fiscal year. It is believed that the loss to the State, and those engaged in doing business upon the canals, was greater than it ought to have been, or than it would have been under any other system of repairs and superin-

tendence, than by contract. Contractors naturally consult their own interests rather than those of the State or the carriers, in the performance of their contracts, and the canal officers are under the practical operations of existing laws, comparatively powerless, in an emergency like that referred to.

There is nothing in this exhibit of the results of the fiscal year, just closed, to alarm the friends of the canals, or to indicate a serious diversion of commerce, or diminution of the canal revenues, and, if this statement disclosed the whole truth, the whole subject might be dismissed without further notice. But other matters intimately connected with the "sources, management, and improvement" of the public revenues, are proper subjects of remark.

The competition for the traffic hitherto carried on very largely upon the canals of the State, and from which a good share of their revenues were derived, has been for the past year greater than ever before. The consolidation of the several railroad lines between the cities and ports of the Atlantic, and the grain fields and lake ports of the west, and their constantly increasing facilities for the carrying of freight of all kinds, as well as the opening of channels of trade and commerce in other directions, have interfered with the business of the canals, and if this rivalry and competition has not as yet seriously impaired the canal revenues, it has greatly lessened the profits of those engaged in the carrying of merchandise upon the canals for hire. For a part of the season it is believed that the competition was such that remunerative prices could not be secured for canal freights. This competition will undoubtedly increase, and it will require an effort to retain the trade of the canals and prevent a loss of revenue. The condition of the canals, the difficulties, and the frequent interruptions of their navigation, the natural if not necessary results of jobbing out the repairs and superintendence has tended and will more and more tend to drive business from this channel.

The canal carriers will be enabled to enter into competition with carriers by rail and competing routes, by giving them a navigation as certain and as perfect as the canals under the best management can afford, and by a proper adjustment of tolls. The first is indispensable. Without it prudent men will not be found to equip and navigate the canal. Under the present system of canal repairs and superintendence it is safe to say this cannot be secured, and if otherwise the canals under the contract system have fallen into such disrepute that some change is necessary to give the public the confidence requisite

to induce business men either to become carriers or shippers of property upon them.

It is believed that without impairing the ability of the State fully to comply with the constitutional claims upon the surplus revenues of the canals, and without materially affecting the gross receipts, the tolls can, by the concurrent action of the Canal Board and the Legislature, be so modified as to meet the necessities of the carrier, and enable him, if a good navigation is secured to him, to compete successfully with the railroads and every conflicting route for freights, and that there need be no sensible diminution of the commerce of the canals.

But no modification of the tolls will retain the business unless a better and more reliable navigation is guaranteed; and this can only be done by restoring to the proper canal officials the superintendence, repairs and all the police of the canals, removing all the various intermediate agencies that insidious legislation has, from time to time, put between them and the performance of their legitimate and appropriate duties.

True economy and a wise policy demands that the canals should be managed, and the tolls regulated, with a view to commerce as well as revenue. The two will go hand in hand. The great benefit of the canals to the State is in the business and traffic they attract, rather than the revenues they produce. But they can fulfill their purposes of commerce, and at the same time more than repay the cost of their construction, superintendence, and repairs, by a just and wise administration.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE TO THE PUBLIC CREDITOR.

Intimately connected with the several debts and the sinking funds for their payment, is the obligation to the public creditor to pay the debt of the State in the same currency in which it was contracted.

The debt of the State contracted before 1864, and this includes the entire debt except the bounty loan debt, was contracted when coin was the only lawful money of the State, and was payable in coin or its equivalent.

The money loaned to the State was in specie, or its equivalent, and the lender had a right to expect, and has a right to demand repayment in the same. The State ought not to repudiate its just obligations, or take shelter under an act of Congress, of doubtful policy, and still more doubtful validity. Up to 1863, there was no

stain upon the credit of the State. It had held itself bound to pay, and did pay its obligations in specie. At the time of the suspension of specie payments in 1837, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, Mr. Flagg then being Comptroller, paid the public creditor a fair equivalent for the specie to which he was entitled. They made good the difference between the depreciated currency and coin.

In 1862, the financial officers of the State paid the debt in specie upon their own responsibility. In 1863, the Legislature authorized the payment in coin to the foreign holders of the State debt for that year, but since that time there has been no authority to pay any part of the principal or interest, except in the depreciated currency of the country. The Comptroller (Mr. Robinson), in his annual report in 1863, and again in 1864, and Governor Seymour in a special message to the Legislature in 1864, urged the making provision for the payment of the State debt in specie, as a measure necessary to the maintenance of the faith and honor of the State. The Legislature disregarded the appeal, and refused to make the necessary provision, or confer the proper authority upon the financial officers of the State. It is respectfully submitted that the time has come when the State should recede from its position of repudiation, and discharge its obligations contracted before the passage of the "Legal Tender Act" by Congress in the currency in which they were contracted.

The bounty debt was contracted under different circumstances, and the holders of it cannot complain if they receive their pay in the same depreciated currency which was loaned to the State, and which was at the time the ordinary, if not the legal currency of the country.

The whole amount of the debt outstanding, to which these recommendations apply, is as follows :

Canal debt.....	\$12,564,780 00
General Fund Debt.....	4,694,526 40
Total.....	<u>\$17,259,306 40</u>

Upon this the annual interest is \$1,010,436.26. The amount unprovided for of these debts, is but \$12,676,021.27.

Of this debt, the State now holds in trust, for various funds, \$2,635,806.53.

LOCAL DEBTS.

Circular letters were seasonably addressed to the proper officers of the several counties and municipalities, with a view to obtain the

proper data to exhibit the aggregate amount of the entire public debt of the State, including that of the several local and municipal governments.

Such information would be valuable to the Legislature, as a guide to its actions, and would be a good index to the public sentiment upon the subject of the debt creating power.

There is reason to believe that the gross amount of public indebtedness is not diminishing; that, while one class of debts, owing by localities, may be paid off, others are being contracted for other purposes, having a longer time to run.

At the time of making the last annual report, the aggregate amount of the debts of the counties and cities of the State, as near as the same could be ascertained or estimated, was \$83,603,018.90. The officers to whom the circular letter was addressed, have not responded to the same in sufficient numbers to justify a statement, or an estimate of the present indebtedness; none could be made which would be reliable.

REVENUES.

The following statement will exhibit in a condensed form the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year just closed. It will be seen that at the commencement as well as at the close of the year there was a large deficiency in the "General Fund Revenue," that is, in the fund from which all the ordinary expenses and appropriations are paid. This deficiency is nominal rather than real. The present apparent deficiency is \$3,067,018.80. This arises from the delay in the receipt of the State tax into the treasury.

If the county treasurers had paid the amounts payable by their respective counties there would have been a surplus rather than a deficiency of this General Fund Revenue. The tax payable by the county of New York will, when paid (and a part has been paid since the close of the fiscal year), more than make good the deficit.

The amount for which warrants were drawn on the treasury on account of the General Fund during the year was .. \$6,674,421 39
 Against 5,222,298 37
 drawn for the year ending September 30th, 1868.

Showing an increase for the last year of \$1,452,123.02. These amounts will vary from year to year dependent upon the liberality of the Legislature.

Deficiency of the General Fund Revenue on the 30th September, 1868	\$2,956,453 54
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1869. (See Schedule II)	6,674,421 39
Amount transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, being the proceeds of the two and one-sixth mill tax levied in 1868, in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865	3,749,995 94
Amount transferred to the following funds, for interest on money in the treasury, during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.:	
School Fund.....	\$61,912 78
Literature Fund.....	1,986 63
Long Island R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.....	987 40
Elmira Female College Educational Fund.....	338 83
	<u>65,170 14</u>
	\$18,446,041 01
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1868.....	918 87
	<u>\$18,446,954 88</u>
Amount of receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869. (See schedule I)....	\$10,376,718 83
Amount transferred from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for interest on advances	1,761 50
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bond for lands	636 40
Amount transferred from the School Fund, paid from the General Fund, and chargeable to the School Fund	55 76
	<u>\$10,379,171 99</u>
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1869.....	763 59
	<u>10,379,935 58</u>
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1869.....	<u>\$3,067,018 80</u>

Several appropriations made by the last Legislature for "local or private purposes," have not been paid by the Comptroller, for the reason that the bills were believed not to have been passed in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. By section 9, of Article 1, of the Constitution, "The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property, for local or private purposes." The same provision was a part of the Constitution of 1821, and received an official and legislative construction in 1823. A bill passed the Assembly by a majority vote, appropriating \$420 to the construction of a public road through the Oil Spring Indian reservation, in the counties of Allegany and Cattaraugus, and was referred to Attorney-General, Samuel A. Talcott, to report [Assem. No. 3.]

whether, in his opinion, it had been properly passed as a majority bill. His report was to the effect that although the purpose of the appropriation was "public," it was nevertheless "local," and within the constitutional provision quoted, and that the bill could not become a law except by a two-third vote, and the Legislature adopted his conclusions, and the bill failed to become a law. A further supposed safeguard against special legislation, and a protection against a mischievous system of "log rolling," or combination of local influences was intended by section 16 of article 3 of the Constitution, which declares that "no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. All the appropriations referred to were clearly for "purposes" strictly "local," and if any effect is to be given to that word in the two clauses of the Constitution referred to required a two-third vote of the Legislature, and to be made the subject of distinct bills with appropriate titles. Some were not only passed in violation of the two-third clause, but at the same time violated the equally wholesome regulation of the "anti-log rolling" clause. They were crowded into the "supply bill," and in that way escaped the scrutiny of the Legislature, and the perils of an executive veto to which they might have been exposed if they had been presented by "separate bills."

The barriers intended to be thrown around the public treasury by the Constitution, ought not to be trampled down or disregarded. The framers of that instrument well appreciated the danger of special legislation, and the difficulty of resisting the claims of localities, and in wisdom sought, so far as could be done by constitutional enactments, to prevent the evils they feared. It is true that both of these provisions have been in the haste of legislation recently, in some instances overlooked, and appropriations of public money have been made in disregard of both; but there is nothing in the character of the great mass of the appropriations thus made to commend the precedent, and nothing to induce the belief that the Legislature intentionally disregarded the provisions or designed to overlook the construction given to one of those provisions by their predecessors, and the accomplished Attorney-General of 1823. There can be no doubt that any meritorious bill appropriating the public moneys for a "local" public purpose will receive the requisite vote by itself, and if it does not so far commend itself to the good sense and judgment of the Legislature it ought not to pass. It is not believed that all the appropriations, the

payment of which has been refused, could have received the sanction of the Legislature as required, while some of them would have been looked and acted upon favorably; but no discrimination could be made in their payment. The Comptroller could only inquire whether the appropriation had been legally made. Application has been made for a mandamus to compel the payment of one of these appropriations and has been argued, and is at the time of writing this report under advisement by the Supreme Court.

There was received during the fiscal year an account of the General Fund Revenue:

From taxes.....	\$9,019,191 38
From salt duties.....	88,798 77
From auction duties.....	95,785 64
From surplus canal revenues.....	127,058 47
	<u>\$9,330,834 26</u>

Within ten years the taxation for State purposes has nearly quadrupled, and the taxes for all purposes, including town, county and school purposes, have nearly trebled, and the rate of taxation has more than doubled.

In 1859 the State tax was.....	\$2,458,599 10
In 1869 the State tax was.....	8,138,028 37
In 1859 the tax for all purposes was.....	16,353,286 56
In 1869 the tax for all purposes was.....	<u>46,161,581 50</u>

The increase of the taxable property has not been in the same proportion.

The gross valuation in 1859 was.....	\$1,404,918,879 00
The gross valuation in 1869 was.....	<u>1,860,120,770 00</u>

An increase of only..... \$455,207,091 00
quite disproportioned to the increased taxation.

While the burdens are thus heavy and incapable of diminution, except by very stringent legislation, it is very desirable that they should be equalized and made to rest as nearly as may be upon all property alike. The assessment laws for the collection of taxes need revision; and, without any radical or startling changes in the system, defects which time and experience have disclosed may be remedied, and the crudities and uncertainties arising from partial or special legislation and incongruous amendments, which have, from time to time, been added to, and made a part of, the original code, disposed of, and the whole rendered harmonious and easy of execution.

It would not be wise, if it were practicable, to substitute any other method of taxation for the simple, cheap and honest method of a direct tax upon the property of the citizen. But equality, a subjection of all the property to its ratable share of the necessary tax, is essential; and while this is, as to most of the property of the State, substantially accomplished, something yet remains to be done in that direction, and it is possible it cannot be accomplished, except by some modification of the assessment laws. Doubtless much of the personal property escapes taxation, and real property is assessed greatly below its real value, and below its value by the standard prescribed by statute; but, notwithstanding this, it is not probable that, as between the different portions of the State, any substantial injustice is done, that is, the omissions and under valuations are probably in about the same ratio in every part of the State.

The State assessors have power to equalize the assessed value of the real property of the several counties, and have done much toward bringing about a more uniform rate of assessment, but have not been able as yet to establish a perfect equality.

In one class of assessments there are great inequalities, resulting in great injustice, which experience has shown will not be remedied by the existing agencies. The assessment of corporations, and of shareholders in banking corporations is referred to. An attempt has been made to obtain official information from county officers of the principle upon which assessments of this character are made by the different boards of assessors, but without success. But enough is known to justify the statement that while in some countries, and especially in some contributing most largely to the State tax, corporations, and shareholders in banking corporations and associations are assessed to the full value of the capital stock, and the accumulations thereon; in others, assessments are made at a less valuation, and, in some instances, as low as twenty-five per cent of the par and actual value of the capital. This is done under the pretense of equalizing the assessment of real and personal property in the locality. That is, a palpable violation of the law, and the oath of assessors is sought to be corrected by an equally gross violation in another direction. But whatever may be said of this course as a process of equalization between individuals of the same town, it works great injustice between the different parts of the State. While one county, New York, for instance, pays a tax upon a full assessment of corporate capital, other counties pay but on one-fourth of such capital.

This may be corrected without essentially modifying the present system of taxation. Of all such property, the value of which can be ascertained by computation, there need be but one assessor for the entire State, and the assessment, will then be upon the same principle and necessarily equal as to all property of the same class.

If the corporations of every kind were required by law to make report under oath to the Comptroller by a day to be specified, under a penalty for an omission of the duty, of their financial condition, in such form and with such detail as might be prescribed, it would be very easy for that officer to certify to the board of supervisors of the several counties at what sum each of the corporations located in their respective counties should be assessed, and at what rate the shareholders of banking corporations and associations should be assessed in respect of their stock; and if this certificate was made to take the place of the local assessment, there would be no inequality in this class of assessments, and the aggregate amount of the taxable property of the State would be largely increased.

Such or some similar modification of the law of assessments is recommended and it is possible that, in its practical operation, it might be the means of suggesting other modifications of the law which would tend still more to equalize the burdens of the State.

The Comptroller again respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature to the discrimination in favor of personal as against real property in the assessment laws, in that owners of personal property are allowed a deduction from the assessed valuation of such property to the amount of debts owing by them. This is believed to be unjust to real property and its holders, and unwise and inexpedient. The temptation to fraud and imposition is great, and not always resisted or overcome, and exemptions are not unfrequently allowed in fraud of the law as well as of the honest tax-payer.

The exemption has no foundation in principle. The citizen and the property he owns has the same protection from government whether he owes for his property or not. So long as property is made the basis of taxation, the status and condition of the possessor and owner should not affect its taxable quality. The property of the infant, the idiot, the lunatic, and of all classes, is alike taxable. Why then exempt the property of a debtor because he is a debtor? It would be as wise to graduate the assessment and taxation of property by the domestic relations and obligations of the owner.

An amendment introduced in the Senate to the general appropria-

tion bill passed at the last session of the Legislature (chapter 645 of the Laws) was adopted and became a part of the law by which it was sought to abolish the exemption of members of the National Guard from taxation upon property to a limited amount. The provision was either prepared in great haste, or by one who was not familiar with the course of legislation upon the subject, and was not aptly drawn to accomplish the desired end, although it is believed that upon well settled principles of statutory interpretation, the act was sufficient and did effectually abolish the exemption to the extent named. There was sufficient in the act and in proper terms to express the intent of the Legislature to abolish the then existing exemptions from highway taxes and taxes upon property to the amount of five hundred dollars, and the false description of, and mistaken reference to, the particular act by which the exemption was created, could not avoid the act which was sufficient without such addition, to declare the legislative intent. But the repealing clause was so inartificially drawn as to give rise to debate as to its construction and effect; or whether it could take effect at all as working a repeal of the exemption, and by reason of the uncertainty thus created, the exemption has, it is believed, been very generally allowed as if no attempt had been made to abolish it; and perhaps this was wise under the circumstances and in view of the dissatisfaction prevalent among those affected by the act, at the manner in which the repeal was attempted rather than the act itself.

The clause had no place in the bill in which it was inserted; and interpolations of extrinsic subjects and legislation upon general matters in an appropriation or other like bill, is always wrong and generally mischievous, and is usually resorted to to prevent opposition to an obnoxious measure, or one not likely to receive the deliberate assent of the Legislatures.

Whether the exemption should continue, is with the Legislature; but there seems to be no good reason why some slight compensation should not be made in this way to the members of the National Guard, for their loss of time and their expenses in attending to the duties of the organization, and this might be granted without conflicting with the general rule which forbids special exemptions in favor of private corporations or local enterprises. But whatever is done, should be done deliberately, and the intention of the Legislature should be so clearly expressed that assessors and others might understandingly perform their duties, and it may be added that fre-

quent changes of policy and legislation, on subjects of this character, are detrimental to the public interests and should be avoided.

The last Legislature did not act upon the subject of the compensation of county treasurers for the receipt and transmission to the State Treasurer of the State tax. Up to within a recent period, it had been the practice to allow the county treasurers to retain one per cent of the amount paid into the treasury as a compensation for these services, not exceeding a given sum. The limit was \$500 in most of the counties, and \$2,000 in others. The propriety of this allowance has been questioned, but as until within a brief period the amounts thus retained have not been large, it has been continued.

But the amounts now claimed have become so large in the aggregate, that it is important that the right to, as well as the amount of the compensation, should be definitely settled by law. It is the opinion of sound and experienced lawyers of the State, that under existing laws, county treasurers are not entitled to compensation from the State treasury for this service, and in this opinion the Comptroller concurs. There are one or two exceptions created by express legislation. But in other cases, the compensation of county treasurers is a county charge, and the amount within certain limits is regulated by the boards of supervisors.

County treasurers have been allowed for the present, and until called upon, to retain in their hands, for the last fiscal year, the amounts which they claimed, but without prejudice to the right to demand the same, if the Legislature shall not by law, permit them to retain the same as fees. This was deemed equitable. The service rendered to the State in the collection and transmission of the State tax is an important service, and involves some labor, and responsibility, and entitles the officer to a fair compensation, and it is recommended to the Legislature to make proper provision for a just and equitable compensation to these officers, and to make the provision applicable to the taxes collected and paid into the treasury during the last year.

The General Fund Revenues may be increased somewhat during the current year by a tax sale which should be had. Large amounts are due the treasury for taxes returned as unpaid, and the payment or collection at this time would greatly relieve the State. The last sale was in 1866, and was for taxes unpaid down to and including those of 1860. There should be a sale for the taxes of six years, from 1861 to 1866 inclusive. But before a tax sale is had there should be

some legislation. The tax laws have been so often amended, and sometimes at the instance of interested parties, and to accomplish some special purpose that doubts may exist as to the validity of a tax title.

Unless by the sale and conveyance, a perfect title can be made, purchasers can not be found, and the State will lose the benefit of the tax sale. It is the interest of every tax-payer that all lands charged with taxes should be made to pay their share of the public burden, and that if sold they should be bid in by some person willing to take them, and pay the encumbrance; for if the State is compelled to take them, they are withdrawn from the aggregate taxable property of the State, and the residue of the property has to pay the taxes which would otherwise be borne by the property so withdrawn.

There is no injustice in cutting off the title and lien of every claimant by a tax sale, after due notice, and an opportunity to redeem; but injustice is done to the resident tax-payer, if this cannot be done. The lands returned, charged with taxes, are mostly property of non-residents, or of resident holders of large tracts, and there is no reason why they should escape the burdens which the masses of resident property holders cannot escape; or that the latter, in addition to their own taxes, be made to pay those which the former classes should pay.

The State would not realize all the benefits to which she is entitled, or her citizens have a right to demand from a tax sale without important modification of the laws, which would make the Comptroller's deed after due notice to every occupant or encumbrance effectual to pass the title.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The attention of the last Legislature was called to what was regarded as an unnecessary increase in the expenditures in the various branches of the public service, and the lavish appropriations of the public moneys. Tables were prepared, exhibiting the increase for each of the ten years immediately preceding. A comparative table, made up from the schedule prepared for the Legislature, showed that in sixteen items there had been an increase, between 1859 and 1868, from \$948,579.15 to \$2,396,391.60, or a little over 250 per cent.

There was no diminution of the expenditures for the last fiscal

year. That there is room for retrenchment there can be no doubt. The following statement will enable the Legislature to compare the expenditures in certain departments for the years 1859, 1868 and 1869 :

	1859.	1868.	1869.
Clerks in public offices.....	\$25,045 65	\$66,532 56	\$69,045 50
Expenses of public offices.....	9,479 69	20,160 23	20,746 34
Legislature—pay of members and officers.....	98,186 60	131,487 30	131,348 10
Legislature—contingent expenses.....	33,718 50	128,696 33	163,905 64
Printing for the State.....	156,929 88	207,395 07	192,367 17
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History.....	6,333 52	22,114 96	19,067 53
Militia and National Guard.....	26,953 16	\$19,347 47	\$15,988 59
Governor—incidental expenses of government.....	750 00	5,570 08	4,681 41
Promotion of agriculture.....	8,758 00	19,747 96	26,814 36
Rivers, roads and bridges.....	4,535 27	57,907 69	46,681 84
State prisons, including building (11 months in 1868, and 13 months in 1869).....	298,861 54	989,588 86	1,106,008 73
New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	34,553 07	95,877 28	120,731 00
New York Institution for Blind.....	21,431 36	60,188 29	34,431 26
Orphan asylums, &c.....	97,756 29	141,338 84	421,054 17
Quarantine.....	96,358 97	239,845 05	342,495 21
	1860.		
Insurance department.....	5,900 65	40,619 61	48,640 44

In the item of legislative printing, it is believed there will be saved, under the present contract, at least twenty per cent upon the cost in former years.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL, BENEVOLENT AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Appropriations for educational, benevolent and kindred purposes form an important item in the list of annual "public expenditures" of the State. The duty of the State to provide the facilities and means for the education of the youth, to care for the poor, the blind, the deaf, the idiot and the insane is acknowledged, and it would be derelict in the performance of its duty, and shame the civilization of the age, should it neglect either. Provision has been made for education the most ample and at great cost. The expenditures from the public treasury during the last fiscal year for the purposes of education, and with a view to elevate the standard and bring the means of securing an education nearer the masses, and making it free to all, was \$2,778,861.84, of which \$2,207,611.42 was the fruit of a direct tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill upon the dollar of the taxable property of the State. The State has, by its liberal provision, made all the public schools of every grade substantially free.

This sum does not include the large sum of \$216,012.00, which, under the provisions of chapter 876 of the Laws of 1869, is distributed from the excise moneys received in the city of New York for the support of schools in that city, educating children gratuitously who

are not provided for in the common schools, nor the moneys paid by local and municipal governments for the same objects.

The purposes and amounts of the several State appropriations and payments are as follows:

Academies, for dividends	\$45,778 91
Academies, for instruction of common school teachers.....	14,267 00
Charity week day schools.....	78,918 49
Common school dividends	239,600 00
Cornell University	18,000 00
Indian schools	4,781 17
Normal schools	71,081 07
School Commissioners' salaries.....	90,119 92
Teachers' Institutes	18,703 86
School tax, $\frac{1}{4}$ mill	2,207,611 42
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,778,861 84</u>

The only exceptional expenditure in the list, and this only so, as partaking of the character of a donation to charity, is that of charity week-day schools, which are schools supported and controlled by benevolent or religious associations.

The expenditures for the same period by the State for the support of asylums and hospitals, which, with a single exception, are State institutions, and established and maintained by the State, and under State authority, for the deaf, blind, insane and idiotic, was \$288,198.53.

The following is the schedule of the institutions in aid, or for the support of which payments have been made from the treasury, with the amounts paid for each:

Deaf and dumb	\$120,781 00
Blind	64,421 26
Insane	67,046 27
Idiotic	36,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$288,198 53</u>

These amounts do not include the large sums appropriated during the year for building purposes to the institutions which have been in progress or completed during the year. That class of expenditures will appear in another part of this report.

So far the legitimacy of the objects of the appropriations considered under this head cannot be questioned, and the appropriations will necessarily be renewed annually, and the amounts will depend upon the necessities of the institutions and the liberality of the Legislature.

Another class of expenditures are of a more questionable character, although they are so sanctioned by usage that it would be difficult, if not impolitic, to discontinue them. The appropriations to orphan asylums, hospitals, homes of the friendless, and other kindred institutions, all worthy of themselves, and entitled to a generous support, are referred to. But they are private charities originating in the benevolence of christian men and women, and under the supervision and control of the charitably disposed in the several localities. The State has not established them, does not control them, or administer their funds; and their inmates are not selected by, or under the special charge of the State.

There can be but little doubt that all proper private charities of this class would be amply sustained by voluntary contributions, and would be watched over and cared for by individuals with more interest if State aid were withdrawn, and private benevolence were permitted to occupy the ground.

Aside from the question of expediency, the right of the State to collect from the people through the agency of the tax-gatherer to give in charity to private institutions, may well be questioned. But appropriations of a given amount, to be distributed rateably among these institutions have been so regular and continued for a series of years, that they ought not to be suddenly withdrawn. They are relied upon, and a withdrawal without notice would disappoint and probably lead to suffering.

It is, however, respectfully submitted that the distribution among the institutions entitled, might be upon a more just and equitable basis than that hitherto adopted, and the amount given to each might very properly depend upon the work done by and the ability of the several institutions. For instance, an asylum like the "Davenport Institution for Female Children," at Bath, with a property valued at over \$250,000; over \$200,000 of which is invested in stocks and bonds, yielding a revenue and having a permanent income largely in excess of the expenditures, expending in the support of its forty inmates but a trifle over \$5,000, and investing a large sum annually of its surplus income in interest-paying securities, is not entitled to share equally in the State bounty, with an institution maintaining the same number of orphans, and struggling with poverty, and itself mainly dependent upon charity. In other words, the State bounty, if given as a charity, should be given to the needy, and in some degree according to the necessities of the individual cases. A prin-

ciple might be adopted for the distribution of these charities by the Comptroller, upon the annual reports made to him, more equitable than that per capita. The number assisted is not the only element to be considered. The financial reports made annually to the Comptroller would furnish a proper and safe basis for a just distribution of State bounty.

Schedule XXV, annexed to this report, is compiled from the report of the several charitable institutions sharing in the State appropriations, and it is believed exhibits fairly the financial condition of, and the work accomplished by them respectively.

While it may not be expedient to withhold the annual aid heretofore given to these charities, it would, it is respectfully submitted, be unwise and unjust to the State to increase the amount, or extend the range of these appropriations; and the appropriations should be confined to the general sums to be distributed ratably and equitably among those entitled, and special appropriations which are seldom made with discrimination, and always swell largely the amount of the "charity bill," should be avoided.

As evidence of a want of discrimination in these special appropriations, the Davenport Institution, before named, by the charity bill of 1868, received \$500 as a special appropriation, in addition to its share of the general appropriation.

STATE ASYLUMS IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION OR RECENTLY COMPLETED.

In connection with the State expenditures, a reference may properly be made to the buildings now in process of erection, or recently completed, and upon which expenditures have been made during the fiscal year. There are three institutions that come within this class. "The Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane," at Poughkeepsie; "State Institution for the Blind," at Batavia, and the "Willard Asylum for the Insane," at Ovid. The two last have been opened for the reception of patients, and are supposed to be substantially completed, although the last named will require some further appropriations to complete the building, and the furnishing of it. It has been suggested that the managers of the asylum at Ovid would recommend an extension of the building, so as to enlarge its capacity for the reception of patients. Without undertaking to be accurate, for the want of the proper data, the present number of inmates is about seventy, and its capacity sufficient for from 150 to

200; and the amount already expended for the property and building is \$389,217.15. The benefits of an institution like this to care for the chronic insane is to be tested by this institution, and it may not be wise immediately to enlarge the present structures. Possibly both the last named institutions may call for further appropriations for construction purposes; or, rather, for purposes other than the maintenance of patients and the support of the institution.

The other institution is still incomplete, although its managers hope before many months to have one section of the building ready for the reception of patients. The following table exhibits the expenditures for each of these asylums for purposes other than maintenance, up to December 15th, 1869, with the years in which the expenditures were made for each:

	Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, Poughkeepsie.	Institution for the blind, Batavia.	Willard Asylum for the Insane, Ovid.
To September 30th, 1865.....	.....	.....	\$639 89
“ “ 1866.....	.....	\$31,637 59	64,622 42
“ “ 1867.....	\$35,902 00	117,702 82	118,643 53
“ “ 1868.....	124,300 49	156,279 00	67,873 41
“ “ 1869.....	169,467 00	54,939 00	110,565 80
To December 15th, 1869.....	21,000 00	7,500 00	26,873 10
	<u>\$320,669 49</u>	<u>\$368,058 41</u>	<u>\$389,217 15</u>

The Comptroller is unable, from any report made by either of the institutions, to state officially what sums will be required from the State in their further progress, but it is supposed that no further large appropriations will be needed by the Institutions for the Blind or the Willard Asylum. For the other asylum (the Hudson River State Asylum for the Insane) large appropriations will be required to complete it upon the plan and dimensions contemplated. But about one-third of the building will have been completed when the section first to be finished and occupied shall be ready for use, and the expenditure has already reached the sum of \$320,669.49. It is understood that the estimated cost of the whole work is \$800,000, and that the building will be calculated for 400 patients. It occupies a commanding position, a little distance from the Hudson River, on the high ground north of Poughkeepsie, with a far reaching prospect in every direction, and the building itself will be a beautiful and imposing structure; an ornament to the city in which it is located, and creditable to the State. The accounts rendered by Dr. Cleaveland, who is the superintendent of the building, exhibit great method and business

capacity, and are as systematic, specific, and accurate as could be desired, giving evidence of economy and integrity in the expenditures.

This building will probably be completed upon the plans and after the models adopted by the trustees in charge, and it is not intended to intimate that other or different plans should have been adopted, but as the State is now entering more largely than heretofore upon a system of expenditures for purposes akin to that for which this asylum was established, and will be compelled by the duty she owes the unfortunates within her borders, to increase the accommodations for their proper care and maintenance, it is submitted that now is a proper time to adopt some general system by which the Legislature will be governed in the future in making appropriations for such purposes.

While suitable buildings should be had, and nothing done to offend the taste of any locality, and every structure should be ornamental, pleasant to the eye, suitable in its outward appearance as in its interior arrangements for the required purpose, and every way worthy of the State, it is submitted that the expenditure should have respect to utility, and that too much ought not to be sacrificed to mere ornament. It is believed that if every estimate and plan for asylums, hospitals and other public buildings erected by the State, were required to be approved by a board of State officers, and no departure from the plans could be made without the consent and approval of such board, the interests of the State and the cause of humanity would be alike benefited. [No building would be advised upon a plan offensive to the taste or unworthy of the State, or which would not add to the beauty and attractions of any locality.

Architectural beauty and propriety would not be disregarded; at the same time a wise economy having reference to the purposes in view, and the interest of and claims upon the State would also be consulted. The State may not at once provide for all the insane and other objects of State care; but in providing for any, respect should be had to the entire number and all the claims upon the State, to the end that the moneys expended may furnish proper accommodations to the largest number.

The census of 1865 makes the number within the State, of

Deaf and dumb.....	1,600
Blind.....	1,338
Insane	8,114
Idiotic	1,451

The actual numbers were doubtless somewhat larger than is made to appear by the enumeration and are constantly increasing. Assuming that the statistics are accurate, then, at the rate per capita at which suitable accommodations are provided at Ovid and Poughkeepsie, for the insane, which is at least \$2,000 for each patient, it would cost \$6,228,000 to build and furnish the necessary asylums for the insane alone; and if to this be added the cost of the necessary asylums and institutions for the other classes of unfortunates, the expenditure would be at least double that sum. As before suggested the State cannot provide for all, and very probably it is not necessary to do so, but provision is demanded for many who are now suffering, and, therefore, there is a necessity that the money appropriated should be wisely and economically expended, so as to extend the benefit to as large a class as may be.

At the last session of the Legislature a commission was authorized to select a suitable site in the eighth judicial district for an asylum for the insane, and it is understood that the commissioners appointed have selected a site in the city of Buffalo, and an appropriation will doubtless be asked for the erection of the proper buildings. The commissioners have power, by the act under which they were appointed, to receive by gift or to contract for the purchase of the site, and it is understood they have acted under this power and have procured the necessary grounds.

The whole amount paid from the treasury during the fiscal year for all purposes, on account of hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions was \$1,046,074.11.

SALT DUTIES.

The report of the superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs, annexed, shows the following receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, viz.:

	<i>Receipts.</i>	
From duties on salt manufactured	\$85,346	61
For rents and penalties	185	00
	<u>\$85,531</u>	<u>61</u>
Expenditures	46,311	59
Net revenue	<u>\$39,220</u>	<u>02</u>

The surplus revenue is a trifle in excess of that for the fiscal year preceding, the result of a diminished expenditure. The actual receipts were less than those of the year before, by the sum of \$2,517.86.

There were 8,534,661 bushels of salt inspected against 8,793,514 bushels for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868, a falling off of 258,853 bushels. The superintendent estimates the necessary expenditures for the ensuing year at \$60,000.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties for the past fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

Year ending September 30th, 1868.....	\$127,701 72
Year ending September 30th, 1869.....	95,785 64
Decrease	<u>\$31,916 08</u>

None but goods, the product or manufacture of foreign countries, are subject to duty upon sales by auction, and it follows that the revenue from this source depends directly upon, and varies with, the quantity and value of merchandise imported. But an inconsiderable sum is paid for auction duties, except by the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The tariff laws of the United States and other causes have greatly diminished the importation of merchandise, and the result is manifested in the rapidly diminished returns of revenue from this source.

The falling off in two years has been \$95,833.08. A revival of commerce, and increased importation of foreign goods, if that should occur, would necessarily make the receipts from this source equal to those for previous years, and the auction duty would be a valuable source of revenue. At present a considerable increase cannot be looked for.

TAXES.

The rate of taxation, and the amounts raised for the various purposes for the two fiscal years ending respectively on the 30th days of September, 1869 and 1870, are exhibited by the tables following. In the same connection is an estimate of the rate of taxation that will probably be required, and the amounts which will be realized by such tax for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1870.

The estimate is based upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal property liable to taxation, as equalized and adjusted by the State Board of Equalization upon the valuations of 1868.

The tax will be actually levied upon the valuation of 1869, but the changes will not probably be such as essentially to vary the results.

For fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869 :

General Fund.....	1	1-4	mills.....	\$2,207,611 43
Schools.....	1	1-4	"	2,207,611 43
Canals	1	11-195	"	1,865,714 68
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....	2	1-6	"	3,826,526 47
Railroads.....		1-13	"	185,853 01
Total	5	4-5	mills.....	<u>\$10,243,317 01</u>

For fiscal year ending September 30th, 1870 :

General Fund.....	1	1-4	mills.....	\$2,325,150 96
Schools.....	1	1-4	"	2,325,150 96
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....	2	1-4	"	4,185,271 73
Canals		7-8	"	1,627,605 68
Total	5	5-8	mills.....	<u>\$10,463,179 33</u>

For fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1870 :

General Fund.....	1	1-2	mills.....	\$2,790,181 15
Schools.....	1	1-4	"	2,325,150 96
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....	2	1-8	"	3,952,756 66
Canals		7-8	"	1,627,605 87
Total	5	3-4	mills.....	<u>\$10,695,694 44</u>

The tax for schools, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mills, the tax for the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, $2\frac{1}{8}$ mills, the tax for the canal debt, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill, may be regarded as fixed by law.

The first is imposed by the law of 1867, and must be levied until the Legislature shall otherwise direct. The second is made necessary by the terms of the law under which the debt was contracted, and the requirements of the Constitution. The third is imposed by chapter 271 of the Laws of 1859, and cannot be omitted without a disregard of constitutional obligations. Thus the Legislature, under existing laws, must impose these taxes, amounting to $3\frac{1}{4}$ mills upon a dollar.

There will be a necessity of an additional tax for the extraordinary repairs upon the canals, authorized by the last Legislature; most of which are now under contract. The omission to levy a tax sufficient to complete the works was intentional, it being well understood that the whole sum would not be required during the year, and the tax would be in the treasury in time to meet the demand of the contractors, if it was divided and raised in two successive years. The Legislature directed a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mill upon the dollar for these extraordinary repairs, which yielded a little more than \$1,500,000.

A like tax will probably be required for the current year to complete the works authorized, and pay the other canal claims against the State. The tax for canal purposes is, therefore, estimated at $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mill. If nothing should be appropriated for the new Capitol, or for new projects of any kind, something more than \$4,000,000 will be required to meet the expenditures chargeable upon the General Fund. This is upon the assumption that there will be no material reduction in the expenses of the government or in the appropriations.

All sources of revenue other than the direct tax may be relied upon to yield a trifle over \$1,000,000, leaving about \$3,000,000 to be raised by tax, and whatever sum shall be appropriated for the new Capitol or any new work must be added to this sum and will increase the necessary tax proportionally. In the absence of any extraordinary appropriations, a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills upon the dollar will raise the amount necessary to meet the demands upon the General Fund, or so nearly so that there will be no embarrassment and will make a tax of $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills upon the dollar, which is a higher rate of taxation than is desirable, and ought not to be increased.

The tax for canal purposes is made necessary by the legislation of last and former years, and the omission by the Legislature to provide for claims upon the State, which have been suffered to be in arrear, and the same remark applies to the entire tax, except for the "General Fund;" but the Legislature has the power by a wise and just economy in making appropriations, and the regulating and limiting the expenses of the government to reduce the amount required for this fund. The "supply bill," which should only be resorted to to supply deficiencies in former appropriations, makes sad inroads upon the treasury. If, as a rule, that bill was introduced and acted upon early in the session, and no item allowed to be incorporated except after reference to, and a favorable report by the finance committees, it would cease to be the evil and the reproach it has become. These committees if held responsible for the appropriations made by the bill would do injustice to no claim of merit, and might render essential service to the treasury. If this bill as it passes the Legislature could be analyzed and its enormities made to appear in figures, as they are made to stand out in the treasury books after the items have been paid, legislators would hesitate before they consented to its passage. In this view and to the end that the Legislature may know the amounts appropriated, the appropriations should be made as in other cases, and as required by the Constitution. The Constitution (article 7, section 14), declares

that every appropriation shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated as well as the object to which it is to be applied, and it is not sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such sum, and it is only in the supply bill that this wholesome provision is ignored. Under this provision it is not sufficient to appropriate indefinite sums to be ascertained by an audit of accounts, or computation by the fiscal agencies of the State. When the Constitution declares that the act shall distinctly "specify the sum," it means that a "specific sum" shall be named, and not merely that the act shall furnish a rule, and prescribe the data from which the disbursing officer may compute and ascertain the amount intended to be appropriated. One object was undoubtedly that every legislator might know what *amount* he was voting from the treasury, and not merely the rate at which he was compensating services. As well might the Comptroller draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the claimant for a sum to be ascertained by the Treasurer by computation.

It would be well for the Legislature to understand, as it would be instructive to the public, if they could be accurately informed of the gross amount of certain items of the supply bill. For instance, but few would be bold enough to vote for an appropriation of the "specific sum" of \$163,905.84 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, which was the amount of that item for the last fiscal year, but concealed by the form in which the appropriation was made. As at present advised, or until overruled by the courts, the Comptroller will feel at liberty to disregard all appropriations which do not specify the sum appropriated. The sum being named which is the limit of payment, he will audit the claims to be paid from it, make computations of amounts due as may be prescribed, or perform any other duty that may devolve upon him; but he respectfully asks the Legislature to specify in the act the amount they intend to appropriate for specific purposes, and to which he is limited in making payments.

TRUST FUNDS.

There have been two additions to these funds during the last year; "The Elmira Female College Educational Fund," and the "Trust Fund for the Payment of Bounties."

The following statement exhibits the capital of the several funds at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869, with the receipts and payments up to the close of the last fiscal year. The schedules annexed to this report, from I to VIII inclusive, exhibit

more in detail the dealings with the funds for the year, and their present condition.

	Capital, September 30th, 1869.	REVENUE.		
		Receipts du- ring the year, including bal- ances, Oct. 1, 1868.	Payments during the year.	Balance September 30th, 1869.
School Fund.....	\$2,880,017 01	\$426,760 45	\$395,533 16	\$31,178 29
Literature Fund.....	270,452 12	52,037 11	52,477 91	†420 80
U. S. Dep. Fund.....	4,014,520 71	266,538 75	378,502 09	†111,918 34
College Land Scrip Fund.....	404,695 87	35,830 90	20,687 50	15,133 40
Cornell Endowment Fund.....	97,284 61	6,498 39	3,535 84	2,963 55
Long Island Railroad Co. Sink- ing Fund.....	18,810 31	*3,004 67	.....	.....
Elmira Female College Educa- tional Fund.....	25,333 33	*333 33	.....	.....
Trust Fund for the payment of Bounties.....	11,340 00	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOL FUND.

The investments and present condition of this fund are exhibited in Schedule III, annexed to this report, together with the receipts and disbursements of the revenue for the fiscal year just closed. The increase and diminution of the fund during the year is shown by Schedule IV. There was an actual increase of the capital by the sum of \$26,620.61.

The erroneous appropriations from this fund made in 1868 for the support of normal and training schools, and Indian schools, was corrected by the Legislature of last year.

LITERATURE FUND.

The capital of this fund remains the same as at the commencement of the fiscal year. The charges upon the revenue by the appropriations for the year were \$420.80 in excess of the receipts which has been paid from the treasury, and to this amount the fund is debtor to the treasury. Schedule V exhibits the amount and condition of this fund in detail. The estimated revenue for the current fiscal year is \$44,291.89.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

The capital of this fund by the terms of the act under which it was received from the United States, and by the State Constitution, must be kept inviolate, and all deficiencies and losses made good from the revenue or from the general fund. The revenues are devo-

* Transferred to the capital.

† Deficiency.

ted to educational purposes, and with the exception of \$25,000, which is annually to be added to the capital of the Common School Fund, are at the disposal of the Legislature.

The attention of the last Legislature was called to the large deficiency of \$84,210.07 in the revenue of this fund to meet the appropriations theretofore made chargeable upon it, and the necessity of reimbursing the treasury this amount, and of limiting the appropriations to the probable revenue were respectfully suggested. The deficiency is greatly increased by the appropriations of 1868, which have been paid, and it now amounts to \$111,913.34. If the appropriations made in 1869 for the current year, and charged upon this fund, shall be paid from the treasury, and the revenues are not greatly in excess of any former year, the deficiency will be increased rather than diminished. The estimated revenue for the current year is \$250,500. The treasury is not in a condition to bear this burden, and these excessive appropriations from special funds greatly embarrass its operations, and unjustly burden the other funds and revenues of the State.

The appropriations by the last Legislature, payable from the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund, were \$251,500, at least \$100,000 more than they should have been. It will be the duty of the Comptroller to limit the payment of appropriations to the funds in the treasury properly applicable to such payments, and adjust the accounts of the treasury and the revenues of special funds by retaining of the revenues as they shall accrue, the sums necessary to cancel any indebtedness that may exist. The amount necessary to reimburse the treasury for advances to this fund may be retained without causing any serious embarrassment to the Department of Public Instruction, or interfering seriously with educational interests by withholding payments from the appropriation made by chapter 645 of the Laws of 1869, for the support of common schools. The amount withheld from each school will be so small that it will not be felt in the distribution of the very large sums appropriated to the same purpose, and apportioned to the several school districts by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The result will be important to the treasury, but so inconsiderable to the schools that it need not to have been mentioned except as the foundation of a respectful renewal of the suggestion that appropriations should be governed in amount by the means provided for their payment.

The Comptroller respectfully calls attention to the suggestions made by him in his last annual report, and by several of his predecessors for a series of years to the mode and manner of investing this fund. It will be seen by reference to Schedule VI, annexed to this report, that \$3,557,768.82 of the 4,014,520.71 of this fund is invested in bonds and mortgages on loans made by the commissioners of the several counties, and the balance, with the exception of \$39,512.45 in the treasury, is invested in State stocks.

The commissioners for loaning the moneys are compensated for their services by a commission which is charged upon the revenue, and there are other expenses incidental to the management and collection of the fund by this class of officers which go to swell the aggregate of the expenses of the administration of the fund and collection of the revenue to a very respectable sum, which would be saved by changing the form of security and the agency for the investments.

There is also an annual loss of interest arising from the inability or neglect of the commissioners to reloan the capital as it is repaid to them, and the omission (in some instances culpable) to remit the same to the Treasurer, when not reloaned within a limited time. But in addition to these incidental losses and expenses, the annual percentage of loss of the capital which has to be made up by corresponding contributions from the revenue arising from failure of title or insufficiency in value of mortgaged premises and defalcations of commissioners is large. By reference to the schedule before referred to, it will be seen that during the last fiscal year \$27,549.39 of the revenue has been transferred to the capital for diminution in the loans under a foreclosure of mortgages, failure of title, and defalcation. This was principally for losses in a single county through the dishonesty of one of the commissioners.

Some of the loans are of very long standing and many of them have become insecure, and the difficulty of enforcing the collection of them, has been very great, arising from various causes. A general law requiring the commissioners to call in after a given time or upon a specified notice to the borrowers, all loans of more than twenty years standing would be of practical utility, as it would place the fund more directly in the control and within the reach of the officers having it in charge. Many of the losses would in this way be prevented by timely collections. Again the supervisors of the several counties are charged with certain duties in respect of the mortgages taken by the commissioners for loaning this fund; and if they were

always well performed, the losses would be diminished for the reason, that the insufficiency of the securities would be brought to light before a foreclosure of the mortgage upon the failure of the mortgagor to pay. One way to insure fidelity in the performance of their duties by the boards of supervisors, and induce greater caution on the part of the commissioners, would be to make the counties responsible for so much of the capital of this fund, as is loaned within the respective counties.

But the best way to guard against loss of capital or income of the fund, is to call in, within a reasonable time, all the loans now outstanding upon mortgage, and invest the same in the public debt of the State or United States. This has been so often recommended by the financial officers of the State, that the arguments will not be repeated.

Schedule VI is referred to for a detailed statement of the condition of this fund.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

This fund exists under an act entitled "An act to aid the Elmira Female College," passed April 23d, 1867, as amended by chapter 586 of the Laws of 1869.

The twenty-five thousand dollars required to be contributed to the fund by the friends of the institution, was paid into the treasury. The amount appropriated by the act to the fund from the treasury has not been paid in, or contributed, for the reason that the act making the appropriation was not believed to have been constitutionally enacted, the bill being regarded as making an appropriation of the public moneys to a "private" and "local" purpose, and not having received the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature. The fund consists of the individual contributions of \$25,000, and its accumulations, \$333.33.

TRUST FUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

This trust was established by chapter 756 of the Laws of 1862, to relieve Col. Van Buren and Bliss from the custody of funds for which they had accounted to the treasury as Paymasters-General of the State, and against which they had, while in office, drawn checks upon banks in which the moneys were deposited, which checks were still outstanding. The moneys have been paid into the treasury, and constitute a trust fund for the payment of the checks as they shall be

presented, thus relieving the officers named from responsibility for its safe keeping, giving the treasury the benefit of the deposit, and making it responsible for the payment of the checks.

Col. Van Buren paid.....	\$11,340 00
And Col. Bliss paid, November 1st, 1869.....	8,150 00
Making the sum total of the fund.....	<u>\$19,490 00</u>

The accumulations of interest enure to the benefit of the treasury. No payments have been made from this fund.

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND AND CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

These funds have a common origin, and the revenues arising from them are devoted to the same general purpose. Both funds may be regarded as an endowment of "Cornell University," and the only essential difference existing now, or that will exist, unless the university shall in some way forfeit the right to the revenues of the "College Land Scrip Fund," is in the different objects in aid and advancement of the university to which the revenues of the two funds can be applied. No portion of the first named fund can be applied directly or indirectly to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings, while the income of the other can be applied to any and all purposes of the university in the discretion of the trustees.

As suggested in the last annual report of the Comptroller, to which the Legislature is respectfully referred, there is reason to doubt the validity of the transaction and arrangement by which two distinct trusts were established of the funds realized from the sale of the agricultural college lands, or any departure from the rule prescribed by Congress for the appropriation and use of the income arising from an investment of the proceeds of such sale. The Attorney-General was of the opinion that all the moneys that should come into the treasury from the disposal of the scrip or lands by the State, should constitute the capital of a fund, the income of which could only be appropriated to the purposes prescribed by Congress. (See letter of Attorney-General, Schedule XXVII., annexed to the last annual report of the Comptroller.)

This is a question that should be speedily settled by competent authority, as it essentially concerns the interests of the university, and affects the duties and liabilities of the State. The administrative officers of the State can not determine it. It is a question of

immediate practical importance to the State, the university, and Mr. Cornell, the founder of the university and the purchaser of the scrip from the State. The capital of the College Land Scrip Fund is \$404,695.87, about the same as last year. If a contract which has been made for the sale of 637 pieces of scrip is performed, the capital of this fund will be somewhat increased during the current year. The Cornell Endowment Fund also remains about the same as last year (\$97,284.61).

If the lands located with the scrip under the contract of Mr. Cornell with the Commissioners of the Land Office shall produce anything like the sum at which they are appraised, or even one-half of the estimated value, the Cornell Endowment Fund will soon be much the largest, and may become the principal fund.

The scrip remaining unsold has been, since the close of the fiscal year, contracted to be sold at the rate of eighty-five cents per acre, and will yield the sum of \$87,651.20. There belongs to the same fund one hundred pieces of scrip issued to North Carolina, which has been sold for \$12,000, and these two sums will be added to the capital of the College Land Scrip Fund. The only other addition that can be made to that fund will be the thirty cents per acre upon the lands located by Mr. Cornell, with the scrip delivered to him, and for which location certificates have been issued and assigned to the State. The locations embrace over 400,000 acres, principally in Wisconsin and Minnesota (the greater part in Wisconsin). These locations are said to be mainly of well timbered pine lands bordering on streams, furnishing facilities for floating the timber to market, and they are estimated to be worth much more than five dollars per acre in the aggregate; and the Commissioners of the Land Office are not asked to fix the minimum price at which they may be sold at less than that sum per acre. Should they be sold for no more than five dollars per acre, they would yield at least \$2,000,000. Of this there would belong to the College Land Scrip Fund, only \$120,000; and the balance, \$1,880,000, less the cost of locating and the taxes, would go to the credit of the Cornell Endowment Fund.

If it should come to pass that the university should deem it advantageous to surrender the benefits of the College Land Scrip Fund rather than comply with the requirements imposed by the act of Congress, and the laws of this State, as the conditions upon the performance of which depends the right to receive the revenue of the fund, it could nevertheless, if the arrangement for constituting the

two trusts is valid, retain the full benefit of the Cornell Endowment Fund, and thus secure and retain the substantial benefits of the Congressional gift, without bestowing the benefits which the donation was intended to secure to the public.

The fact that such a contingency is very unlikely, and so unlikely as to be deemed almost impossible, furnishes no reason for not guarding against it, and placing the fund in such position that by no possibility any part of the revenue can be diverted from the purpose to which it was consecrated by the donors.

Under the contract by which the two funds were established, Mr. Cornell agreed to pay the State thirty cents per acre for the scrip on its transfer, and to pay into the treasury all the net profits arising from all sales or leases of the lands, the net profits to be ascertained by deducting from the gross receipts on sales, the thirty cents thus paid together with "the costs and expenses attending the location, management and sale of said lands, the taxes assessed and paid on the same," by Mr. Cornell, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. From the net profits thus ascertained, an additional thirty cents per acre is to be added to the "College Land Scrip Fund," and the balance constitutes the "Cornell Endowment Fund."

The act of Congress requires "all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from the date of selection to be paid by the State to which they may belong, out of the treasury of the State," so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes "to which they are devoted by the act." A serious question arises whether the creation of an agency for the sale of the lands for the benefit of the institution claiming the benefit of the grant will relieve the State from the burden of these payments, which it has assumed by accepting the donation on the terms proposed.

The "costs and expenses" attending the location of the lands up to October 1, 1868, as reported by Mr. Cornell to the Comptroller, in December, 1868, were \$201,608.85. The items will be found in Schedule XXVI, annexed to the last annual report of the Comptroller. Of this amount \$118,448 was for the services of an agent in selecting and locating the lands during the years 1866 and 1867.

By the report made by Mr. Cornell of the sales of, and receipts and payments on account of the lands, during the fiscal year, which is annexed to the report as Schedule XXVI, it appears that the sales

have been inconsiderable, and that only \$250 have been received on such sales. That sum has not been paid into the treasury.

The taxes upon a portion of the lands prior to 1869 are stated by Mr.

Cornell (estimated in part) at.....	\$60,583 91
Of these taxes there have been paid by Mr. Cornell as appears by his report	48,169 82
Leaving due for taxes prior to 1869.....	<u>\$17,414 09</u>

The taxes upon the lands in Stearns and Lincoln counties, Minnesota, are not included.

It is understood that most, if not all of these lands have been sold for non-payment of taxes on one or more occasions, and that the payments made by Mr. Cornell have been either in the redemption or purchase of the certificates of sale.

It is quite evident that in the proper management of this trust additional legislation is necessary. If the lands could be sold at once for money, the administration of the fund would be simple and easy. It would only call for an investment of the proceeds, and the annual collection and appropriation of the revenue. But the case is far different. The scrip which was but the evidence of the right to locate, and appropriate lands, and which was subject to no risk or expense, has been exchanged for certificates of location of specific tracts of lands in the name of Mr. Cornell, by which the property has become subject to taxation, and liable to be lost to the fund and the State, upon a sale for the non-payment of taxes; and if lost, the State is bound to make the fund good from the treasury.

The State should therefore by legislation confer upon its financial officer the power, and place at his disposal the means to protect it against such loss. Whether there are any other risks or loss by reason of the peculiar situation of the title the Comptroller is not advised. The patent when issued will be in the name of Mr. Cornell, but the Comptroller is advised that it cannot by law, and the usage of the government, be delivered except upon the surrender of the certificates of location which have been assigned to the State, and are now held by the Comptroller in trust, so that it would seem there could be no serious risk of loss of title except for non-payment of taxes and assessments levied by State authority. It is not intended to intimate a doubt of the ability or readiness of Mr. Cornell to fully protect the property against the taxes, and the State against loss, and secure to the university that bears his name, and has been established

by his bounty, the full benefit of this immense fund ; but the State, whether acting as trustee, as in this case, or in the administration of its own property, should delegate the proper power to its own agents to guard its interests, and not rely upon individual action.

Another subject connected with the administration of this trust requires legislative action. Neither the legislation or the contracts with Mr. Cornell provide for the circumstances now actually existing. Both were, doubtless, appropriate and sufficient, as they probably looked to a speedy and absolute sale of the lands for money. That has not, and probably will not, be accomplished, but the lands will have to be sold as purchasers can be found, and mainly upon credit. Now while the State is responsible to the federal government directly by the terms of the donation and its acceptance for the safe keeping and investment of the entire proceeds of the sales, and to the university as the beneficiary and *cestui que trust* for the faithful administration of the trust, there is no provision made by which it can discharge its obligations. The Commissioners of the Land Office may fix the minimum price at which the lands shall be sold, and the Comptroller may require from Mr. Cornell annually, or oftener, reports under oath of his dealings with the lands in such form as he may prescribe. The whole proceeds may be received by Mr. Cornell or his successor in interest, and beyond the first thirty cents per acre he cannot be required to pay a dollar into the treasury except as *net profits* of the sales, and with no arbiter to adjust and determine the sums proper to be deducted from the gross sales as and for the costs and expenses to be allowed and charged against the proceeds, or to state an account of the net profits to be paid into the treasury. No power is conferred upon any officer of the State to audit and allow the costs and expenses claimed, and adjust the accounts. The power is with Mr. Cornell, with whom the proceeds of the sale will be to pay into the treasury such sums as he shall consider to be net profits, and under the present statutes and the existing contracts (if the latter are valid) it is doubtful if his judgment and action is subject to any control or review except by a resort to the courts to compel an accounting. This is not the way in which a trust fund under State administration should be left. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the subject.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the treasury on account of all the funds, except the Canal and Free School Funds, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869, were as follows:

Receipts.....	\$17,794,347 85
Payments.....	17,532,435 68
Balance in the treasury September 30th, 1869.....	<u>\$261,912 17</u>

In the report of this department of January 1st, 1869, the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Revenue, including deficiency for the then current fiscal year, were estimated as follows:

Receipts.....	\$13,687,717 48
Payments	12,815,570 08
Estimated surplus to 30th September, 1869.....	<u>\$872,147 40</u>

The actual receipts and payments, including deficiency of previous year, were:

Receipts.....	\$10,379,935 58
Payments	13,446,954 38
Actual deficiency September 30th, 1869.....	<u>\$3,067,018 80</u>

The deficiency above noted is apparent rather than real. The payment of the State tax by counties in arrear at the close of the fiscal year, and a part of which has since been paid, will more than equal the deficit. The balances due from county treasurers at the close of the year amounted to \$3,600,412.01 to meet the deficiency of \$3,067,018.80.

The receipts and payments on account of the General Fund revenue, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1870, are estimated as follows:

Estimated receipts to 30th September, 1870.....	\$12,778,690 38
Estimated payments to 30th September, 1870.....	12,950,218 47
Estimated deficiency 30th September, 1870.....	<u>\$171,528 09</u>

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868.	\$748,521 41
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th September, 1869, (see Schedule I).....	17,045,062 85
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1869	763 59
	<u>\$17,794,347 85</u>
Carried forward.....	\$17,794,347 85

Brought forward.....	\$17,794,347 85
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds during the year end- ing 30th September, 1869, (see Schedule II)	\$17,531,523 81
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remain- ing unpaid on the 30th September, 1868.....	918 87
	<u>17,532,435 68</u>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1869	<u>\$261,912 17</u>

The balances due from and to the treasury on the 30th September, 1869, were as given in the following statement :

From the General Fund revenue	\$3,067,018 80
From the U. S. Deposit Fund revenue	111,913 84
From the Literature Fund revenue	420 80
From the Treasurer, for balance in the treasury	261,912 17
	<u>\$3,441,265 11</u>
To the School Fund, viz. :	
Capital	\$1,058,010 26
Revenue	81,178 29
	<u>\$1,069,188 55</u>
To the Literature Fund, viz. :	
Capital	9,974 18
To the U. S. Deposit Fund, viz. :	
Capital	89,512 45
To the Mariners' Fund, viz. :	
Capital	\$164 81
Under protest	1,169 76
	<u>1,334 57</u>
To the College Land Scrip Fund, viz. :	
Capital	\$95 87
Revenue	15,183 40
	<u>15,229 27</u>
To the Cornell Endowment Fund, viz. :	
Capital	\$284 61
Revenue	2,962 55
	<u>3,247 16</u>
To the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	1,370,263 79
To the Long Island Railroad Co. Sinking Fund.....	18,522 49
To the Soldiers' Allotment Fund.....	54 96
To the Military Record Fund	15,374 14
To the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....	841,390 23
To the Trust Fund for the payment of bounties.....	11,340 00
To the Elmira Female College Educational Fund	25,383 33
To the Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	500 00
	<u>\$3,441,265 11</u>

The foregoing exhibit shows large balances due to the treasury from the General Fund revenue and the United States Deposit Fund revenue, and these advances have been necessary and have been

made from the funds to which the treasury is debtor, as shown by the statement. The necessities of the treasury compel the use of Trust Funds for the general purposes of the government for which interest has to be paid. This could be avoided if appropriations were not in excess of the ways and means provided for their payment, and county treasurers could be induced to pay the State taxes into the treasury, when, by law, they are payable. This will not probably be done so long as county treasurers may loan or use the public funds for their own gain.

A law making it a misdemeanor for a custodian of public funds to loan or use them in any way for his own gain, and compelling an accounting for all interest and profits upon deposits, would go far to remove the difficulty and enable the Comptroller to make a more satisfactory exhibit of the "state of the treasury" in his annual report.

The following statement gives the principal objects to which the General Fund revenues were appropriated for the past fiscal year, the sources from whence they were derived, and the amounts received and disbursed:

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Auction duty.....	\$95,785 64
Salt duty.....	88,798 77
Interest on investments and deposits.....	86,897 14
State prisons.....	480,429 87
Fees of public offices.....	8,128 66
State tax.....	9,019,191 38
Non-resident taxes.....	169,948 10
Banking Department.....	18,649 26
Railroad companies.....	15,435 62
Gas-light companies.....	2,524 12
Insurance Department.....	63,614 25
National Guard fines.....	72,417 99
Sale of Richmond county bonds, principal.....	58,625 90
Surplus canal revenues.....	127,058 47
Tax on foreign insurance companies.....	7,877 28
Unexpended balances, &c., refunded to the treasury by the late Paymaster-General and the late Quartermaster-General.....	28,355 63
Metropolitan Excise Commissioners, for Colored Orphan Asylum, N.Y.	25,000 00
Miscellaneous	12,980 25
	<u>\$10,876,718 38</u>
<i>Payments.</i>	
Executive Department.....	\$51,373 81
Judiciary	161,722 75
Carried forward.....	<u>\$218,096 56</u>

Brought forward.....	\$213,096 56
Public offices, salaries, clerk hire and expenses.....	251,506 69
Capitol.....	17,596 56
New Capitol.....	451,215 63
State Hall.....	8,193 99
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History.....	19,067 53
Natural History of New York.....	11,053 66
Legislature.....	295,253 94
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library.....	4,883 22
Printing for the State.....	192,267 17
State tax for canal purposes.....	1,828,400 39
State military expenditures.....	252,312 44
Bounties, chapter 659, Laws of 1868.....	14,200 00
Onondaga salt springs.....	50,000 00
State prisons and asylum for insane convicts.....	1,140,311 00
Penitentiaries for support of convicts.....	6,740 58
Agricultural societies, etc.....	25,814 29
Relief of sick and wounded soldiers and military agencies.....	76,408 99
Transportation of journals, documents and packages for the Legislature and public offices.....	6,179 66
Improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, etc.....	24,856 94
Quarantine.....	342,495 21
Hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions.....	1,046,074 11
Non-resident taxes.....	123,632 58
Convention.....	88,620 80
Survey of railroad from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh.....	750 00
Court of Impeachment.....	19,867 46
Improvement of Cayuga lake inlet.....	2,000 00
Inspector of steam boilers.....	3,209 70
Bridge across Cattaraugus creek.....	10,000 00
Bridge across Tonawanda creek.....	3,859 27
Bridge across the outlet of Onondaga lake.....	2,965 63
Bridge across the Sacandaga river.....	1,000 00
Whitehall and Plattsburgh railroad.....	109,610 00
Washington's Headquarters.....	10,292 26
Protection and improvement of Albany basin.....	19,736 45
Miscellaneous.....	50,998 66
	<hr/>
Transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, proceeds of 2 1-6 mill tax levied in 1868.....	\$6,674,421 39
	8,749,995 94
	<hr/>
	\$10,424,417 33

STATE PRISONS.

But little need be said of the financial exhibit of the State prisons. That there is a radical defect in the system cannot be doubted. By the Constitution the Inspectors have the charge and superintendence of the prisons, and the appointment of all the officers therein. They alone have the power, if the power exists anywhere, to secure effi-

ciency in the discipline, economy in the expenditures, and success in the general administration of their affairs. Great practical benefit would result to the State if the management of the prisons could be entirely disconnected with party politics, and the wardens and keepers could hold their offices by the tenure of good behavior rather than party favoritism, so that each could see in the position he held that degree of permanence which would enable and encourage him to accomplish some good to the State, and make a reputation for himself. Much might, doubtless, be accomplished by wise legislation, and without some legislation by which the expenditures may be systematized and reduced, but little change for the better can be looked for in the financial affairs of the prisons. If the purchases of the principal supplies, those articles which are used in large quantities in each of the prisons, were made for the year, or portions of a year, by contract, after public notice for proposals that would invite competition, there would be a large saving to the State in price, and possibly an improvement in the quality of the articles furnished. If Buffalo can supply Sing Sing or Auburn with beef, and Albany and New York can be resorted to for supplies to Clinton, it is quite evident that a contract may be made for the supply of all the prisons with the chief articles of consumption. This would prevent all local or personal favoritism in the purchase of supplies, and, which is equally important, all suspicion of such favoritism. This, under present legislation, may be done under the direction of the Inspectors.

If the figures in the following table be taken as giving a fair exhibit of the condition of the prisons, it would seem that they are farther from being self-supporting year by year, and are fast retrograding.

In 1867 the excess of advances from the treasury over receipts from earnings was.....	\$366,874 79
In 1868 it was.....	512,547 74
In 1869 it was.....	<u>595,774 45</u>

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons for the year ending September 30, 1869:

	Advances from the treasury.	Received from earnings.	Excess of expenditures.
Auburn	*\$214,609 28	\$128,717 71	\$85,891 57
Clinton.....	*341,062 81	158,807 56	182,255 25
Sing Sing.....	*540,159 80	192,904 60	347,254 70
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed			29,839 43
	<u>\$1,095,831 39</u>	<u>\$480,429 87</u>	<u>\$644,790 95</u>

*Thirteen months. Advances for Sept. 1869, \$49,061.50.

It is due, however, to the officers at present in charge to say, that this exhibit of the pecuniary results, for the year, is not entirely just to them, and will not enable the Legislature fully to appreciate the results of their respective administrations. These results can only be learned from the reports of the Inspectors of State prisons, which will embody the reports of the agents and wardens, and give in detail the operations of the prisons, month by month, while the treasury books only show in the aggregate the receipts and advances by the treasury. The agent and warden of one of the prisons has furnished to the Comptroller an exhibit, in detail, of the operations of the prison under his charge, from the time he took charge, which goes far to show an improved condition of things; increased earnings and diminished expenditures for maintenance, and a general reform in the management and economy of the prison. As like statements have not been furnished by the others, it would seem invidious to refer to it more particularly. That similar improvements in all the prisons will be shown by the prison reports is believed. It may be said, generally, that there has been no change for the worse in the management of the prisons; on the contrary, there are evidences of reform and changes for the better in each of them.

Two of the present agents and wardens were in office about nine months, and the other about seven months of the fiscal year, and each found large debts outstanding against the prisons, contracted without authority of and against law by their predecessors, which had to be paid, and which have added largely to the nominal expenditures for the year. The prisons were also found greatly deficient in many of the essential and expensive articles, and these had to be supplied, and the cost of doing this constitutes an important item in the expenditures for the year.

The Comptroller, in pursuance of the direction in the "supply bill" (chapter 822 of the Laws of 1869), upon receiving the certificate of the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State, as prescribed by the act, to the effect that by the course of legislation after the making of the "quarry contract" with Alfred Walker at Sing Sing, that contract had been recognized as valid, and was by such action, if not without it, a valid contract, settled with Mr. Walker, and paid him the price agreed to be paid by the late Inspectors for his contract, after making the deductions specified by the act. The amount paid from the treasury in the settlement of

this claim was \$107,526.38. The residue of the \$125,000 was paid in convict labor, and by the receipts of Mr. Walker for lime and other products of the quarry, while being operated by the State, sold by him.

The receipts thus far into the treasury from the working of the quarry have not justified the payment of the large price for the contract of Mr. Walker, or realized the expectations of those who regard the quarry worked by convict labor as a source of wealth to the State, and as furnishing the sure means of making the Sing Sing prison a self-sustaining institution. The evidence now is that its operation will be expensive, and it is not yet satisfactorily established that in view of the expense and the large number of convicts employed, the work will prove very remunerative. It may be doubted whether it will even pay a fair compensation for the labor of the convicts. Still it should have a fair trial before it is condemned, but it would not be advisable to expend large sums in extending the works and increasing facilities until its pecuniary success can be farther tested. It would not be profitable to expend many thousands of dollars in increasing the number of kilns, and in the purchase of machinery, and the building of docks to accommodate the business, until it can be reasonably certain that the State may not again want to surrender the whole to some individual, to be worked by convicts for hire, and perhaps repeating the experiment of purchasing the contract. It would seem that one item of expense might be saved or greatly reduced, that of a superintendent at \$3,600 per annum, which is a larger salary than the service ought to demand.

The whole subject of prison discipline and control, with especial reference to economy and the utilizing the labor of the convicts, and making it more remunerative to the State is recommended to the special attention of the Legislature.

There are no constitutional restrictions upon the power of the Legislature, and they can do all that legislation can accomplish in the way of desirable reforms.

NEW CAPITOL.

Paid from the treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869, viz.:

Advances to commissioners.....	\$323,594 62
Expenses of commissioners.....	1,405 38
Purchase of lands.....	126,215 63
Carried forward.....	<u>\$451,215 63</u>

Brought forward.....	\$451,216 68
Advances to commissioners since September 30th, 1869.....	300,000 00
Payments from treasury since September 30th, 1869, on account of purchase of lands, &c.	384,192 24
Expenses of commissioners.....	218 12
	<u>\$1,135,625 99</u>

Schedule XXVII annexed to this report, shows all the expenditures for the new Capitol from its commencement in 1867 to December 15th, 1869, and includes moneys received from all sources, so far as reported or known to the Comptroller.

The whole amount received by the commissioners or paid directly from the treasury for this object, is \$1,363,540.51 :

Of this there was paid from the treasury.....	\$1,032,788 28
Borrowed from the Manhattan Co.....	300,000 00
Received by the commissioners on sale of old buildings, cement barrels, interest on deposits and \$6,000 from the city of Albany...	30,757 23
	<u>\$1,363,540 51</u>
Expended by the commissioners, as stated in detail in the schedule..	\$689,068 14
Paid for lands, &c.....	647,565 16
Expenses of commissioners.....	1,628 50
Balance in hands of commissioners.....	25,288 71
	<u>\$1,363,540 51</u>

In the schedule annexed and referred to above, the expenditures have been classified and arranged under different heads as accurately and precisely as it could be done from the accounts and vouchers rendered to the department by the commissioners, and there is no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy.

About the close of the fiscal year, the appropriations for the work were exhausted, and the commissioners, with the sanction and approval of the Governor and Comptroller, borrowed from the Manhattan Bank of the city of New York \$300,000, which has been received by them in installments of \$25,000 each; and with the exception of the amount still in their hands, has been expended for the purposes of the Capitol, and vouchers therefore filed with the Comptroller. The money was advanced on the draft of the commissioners, countersigned by the Comptroller that proper accounts might be kept in the department of all receipts and expenditures, and upon a joint letter of the executive and Comptroller, that they would recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay the advance.

It is believed that true economy and a wise policy were consulted in arranging means to continue the work, notwithstanding the legislative provision for the purpose was expended. The season was favorable, and work could be done economically and well; arrangements had been made and were in operation for the supply of material; a corps of laborers were organized, and the labor and all the operations were systematized, and the facilities for a rapid prosecution of the work were at hand; and these arrangements had been made, and the means and facilities for the prosecution of the work had been secured at considerable cost of labor and money, much of which, it was supposed, would be lost if the work was suddenly arrested at that time. By continuing the operations until the close of the season, the State would have the full benefit of all its arrangements and facilities, and of the expenditures made, and the building would be in a better condition to leave with a view to its protection for the winter, and the resumption of the work in the spring, than if left in its then condition. The Legislature is therefore respectfully asked to make an appropriation at an early day to repay these advances, with the interest thereon. The appropriation should be made at once, so as to stop the interest which is accumulating against the State.

There can be no doubt that, with a view to economy and to prevent waste and extravagance in the building of the Capitol, its erection should be as rapid as consistent with the proper performance of the work, and the fewer the years employed in building, the less will be the cost to the State. The building should be arrested entirely, or appropriations made of the full sum which can be judiciously expended for the year.

One million of dollars is supposed to be about the limit which can properly be expended in any one year, and, with the appropriation, the Legislature should provide the ways and means for its payment. It will not be necessary to create a debt, but additional taxation may be necessary. A tax is preferable to a loan.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At the close of the fiscal year, the accounts between the State and the United States remained unchanged from the preceding year.

Negotiations are in progress between the Governor and the Treasury Department at Washington, and there is reason to believe that some items of considerable amount, which have heretofore been disallowed,

of the claims of the State, will be reconsidered and allowed. But nothing has yet been definitely settled that changes the balances as they stood at the commencement of the fiscal year, and no moneys have come into the treasury from this source. It is not understood that any further legislation is necessary to facilitate the adjustment of these accounts.

TAXES UPON BUFFALO CREEK, CATTARAUGUS AND ALLEGANY RESERVATIONS.

The attention of the Comptroller has been repeatedly called to the subject of payments by individuals, the preëmptive owners of lands in Erie and Cattaraugus counties, parts of the above named Reservations, in redemption of the lands, from sales by the State for non-payment of taxes.

The right to tax the lands was asserted and exercised by the counties within which they are located, and contested by the owners, but affirmed by the State courts, including the Court of Appeals, in which latter court a decision was had in 1861, and about, or shortly before the expiration of the time to redeem the lands from the State sale for taxes had in 1859. (Fellows, et al. *vs.* Dennison, 23d, N. Y., 420.) Although a writ of error was brought from this judgment to the Supreme Court of the United States, the owners were constrained to redeem their lands from the sale, and this was done by the payment of the taxes, interest and expense of sale into the treasury. The amount in the aggregate was several thousand dollars. Upon the hearing of the writ of error at Washington, the taxation of these lands was held to be illegal and void. Assuming the correctness of this decision (and by it the State is bound) the redemption was unnecessary, as the sales were void, and the money was paid into the treasury under a mistake of law.

Although the State courts had affirmed the right of the State to tax the lands, and adjudged the taxes legal, the sales of those within the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations were declared irregular. In 1864 the Legislature, by chapter 81 of the Laws of that year, directed the Comptroller to credit the counties of Cattaraugus and Erie with the amounts of the taxes upon those Reservations and the expenses of the former sale, thus transferring to the General Fund and charging against the whole State many thousands of dollars, which was the proper debt of the two counties named. Whether there were any peculiar equities entitling these counties to this large measure of

relief is not known ; but the whole subject is respectfully referred to the Legislature to the end, that if proper, the matter be reviewed and such adjustment of the equities between the State, the individuals interested, and the two counties as is just, may be made.

The money paid by the individual owners was upon and for taxes which had been credited and allowed to the counties, and was a reimbursement of so much money that had been advanced to the counties from the treasury on the credit of these taxes, and if refunded should be charged upon the counties, and not against the State at large. The Comptroller, having no authority to negotiate with the individuals claiming from the treasury the repayment of moneys paid for taxes illegally assessed, respectfully refers the whole subject to the Legislature.

CLERKS.

The Comptroller, while he acknowledges his obligations to the clerks in the department, who by their experience and familiarity with the duties of their respective desks, and uniform alacrity in their discharge have rendered essential service, begs leave respectfully to call the especial attention of the Legislature to the venerable Philip Phelps, who, for more than forty years has served the State in the responsible position of *Deputy Comptroller*. First appointed, in 1828, by William L. Marcy, then Comptroller, he has held the office under every incumbent since that time, and his integrity, fidelity and capacity have never been questioned, and, on one or more occasions, has, some special service rendered the State, received fitting acknowledgments. In a department in which experience and practical knowledge of the duties are indispensable, and in a position in which changes cannot be made without detriment to the public interests, such a lifelong experience and service are invaluable. The weight of four score years are now upon him, and the increasing infirmities of age have disabled him for the performance of the duties of his office. For several months past he has been necessarily and properly absent from his desk, receiving the attention and care which his declining health demands, and probably he may never more be able to resume his work ; but so long as his life is spared he will remain *Deputy Comptroller*. It is a right, earned by a long life of patient, ill rewarded industry and fidelity. He has given the best of his life to the State, and has not known the ways by which gain is sometimes made by public servants. The statutory

compensation for his services has satisfied his moderate wants, but has allowed of no accumulations; and no disability to perform the duties, whether temporary or permanent, would justify a change. Probably no Comptroller would think of making a change; the present incumbent certainly will not, under any circumstances.

But there is a necessity for a trifling change in the organization of the office to enable the business to be properly transacted. The law now permits the Comptroller to designate a clerk to act as second deputy who may in the absence of the deputy perform most of the duties, but the law expressly forbids any increase of salary to the clerk so designated, and does not permit the employment of a clerk specially for that purpose, or the appointing and compensating any but a clerk. In other words, the clerical force cannot be increased under the law authorizing the designation of a second deputy. But during the life and disability of Mr. Phelps this will be necessary, for there is no clerk, and especially none of the experience and capacity to act as second deputy, the duties of whose desk will permit the performance of the duties of a deputy for any considerable portion of the time. The Comptroller has therefore found it necessary to assign the chief accountant, who by reason of his experience and familiarity with the office, he thought fit to designate as second deputy Comptroller to other clerical duties, most of which have usually been performed by the deputy, and has been compelled to employ an additional clerk who will temporarily perform the duties, and be entitled to the compensation of chief accountant and transfer officer. The Comptroller therefore asks, that temporary provision be made for the employment and compensation of a "chief clerk and auditor" who may also act as second deputy.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. ALLEN,
Comptroller.

APPENDIX.



SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Schedule I shows the moneys received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869.

Schedule II shows the amount of warrants drawn on the treasury during the same year.

Schedule III shows the condition of the School Fund on the 30th September, 1869.

Schedule IV shows the increase and diminution of the capital of the School Fund during the year ending 30th September, 1869.

Schedule V shows the condition of the Literature Fund on the 30th September, 1869.

Schedule VI shows the condition of the U. S. Deposit Fund on the 30th September, 1869, and the premises bid in under foreclosure of mortgage remaining unsold on the 30th September, 1869.

Schedule VII shows the condition of the Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund, and the Mariners', Soldiers' Allotment, College Land Scrip and Cornell Endowment Funds, on the 30th September, 1869.

Schedule VIII shows the condition of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, Elmira Female College Educational Fund, and Trust Fund for the payment of Bounties.

Schedule IX shows the receipts and payments on account of the Metropolitan Police, Metropolitan Fire, Metropolitan Board of Health and Military Record Funds, during the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1869, and the amount of annuities payable to the several Indian tribes.

Schedule X gives the particulars of the General Fund and Contingent State Debts.

Schedule XI is an estimate of the receipts and payments for ordinary expenses of government and other purposes, for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1869.

Schedule XII shows the amount of the four and eleven-twentieths mill tax, levied in 1868, on the valuation of the real and personal estate in each county, the expenses of collection, and the amount payable into the treasury; also the amount of unpaid taxes returned to the Comptroller's office.

Schedule XIII gives the names of the clerks in the public offices (except the Canal, Banking and Insurance departments), the amounts paid to each during the year and their present salaries.

Schedule XIV is an estimate of the appropriations required for the expenses of government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1870.

Schedule XV shows the amount of duties paid by the several auctioneers of this State during the year ending 30th September, 1869.

Schedule XVI is the report made to the Comptroller by the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

Schedule XVII gives the cost of stationery delivered to the public offices during the year.

Schedule XVIII shows the amount of town, county, school and State taxes, and the rate of taxation, with the aggregate equalized valuations of real and personal estate in the several counties, upon the returns of 1868.

Schedule XIX shows the valuations of real and personal estate in the several counties, as returned to the Comptroller's office for the year 1869.

Schedule XX shows the aggregate valuations of real and personal property, the State and local taxes, and the rate per cent for each year from 1845 to 1869 inclusive.

Schedule XXI shows the rate of State tax on each dollar of the aggregate valuations of property, from 1816 to 1869, both inclusive.

Schedule XXII shows the stocks purchased on account of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1869.

Schedule XXIII gives the receipts and payments on account of the Canals, during the year ending September 30th, 1869; also a description of the stocks comprising the Canal Debt.

Schedule XXIV shows the amount paid from the treasury for various items of expenditure in each fiscal year for eleven years, from 1859 to 1869, both inclusive.

Schedule XXV is an abstract of reports from Orphan Asylums, Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., as to their financial condition and operations, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1869.

Schedule XXVI is a report of Ezra Cornell in respect to College Land Scrip.

Schedule XXVII shows the expenditures on account of the new capitol, classified from the abstracts of the commissioners to the Comptroller, from the commencement of the work in December, 1867, to December 15th, 1869.

(I.)

SCHEDULE

Of Moneys received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL FUND.

Permanent Revenue, viz.:

Auction duty	\$95,785 64
Salt duty	88,798 77
Fees of Secretary of State's office	6,706 31
Fees of Comptroller's office	638 55
Fees of clerk of Court of Appeals' office	783 80
Pedlar's licenses	1,040 00
	<hr/>
	\$193,753 07

Temporary Revenue, viz.:

Interest on bonds of the corporation of the city of New York	\$18,000 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies	7,877 28
Sales of Natural History of New York	88 00
Sales of lands	1,187 27
Rent of lands	30 00
Tolls of the Cayuga lake inlet	229 99
	<hr/>
	27,412 54
State tax, exclusive of the one and one-fourth mill tax for common schools (for the amount of tax levied in 1868 see schedule XII)...	9,019,191 38

State Prison Earnings, viz.:

Auburn	\$128,717 71
Clinton	158,807 56
Sing Sing	192,904 60
	<hr/>
	480,429 87

National Guard of New York, Military Fund, viz.:

Amount paid by county treasurers for fines	72,417 99
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Expenses of Public Lands, viz.:

For expenses of committees from the Commissioners of the Land Office, to examine certain lands under water, &c., paid by sundry persons	1,325 00
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Richmond County Bonds, Chapter 93, Laws of 1860, viz.:

Principal	\$53,625 90
Accrued interest	17,960 48
	<hr/>
	71,586 38

Public Administrators, viz.:

From Wm. H. Onderdonk, surrogate of Queens county, being balance of estate of Edward Gleason, deceased	3,205 69
--	----------

District Tax, viz.:

Amount paid into the treasury pursuant to chapter 765, Laws of 1868,	2,269 00
--	----------

Carried forward..... \$9,871,590 93

Brought forward..... \$9,871,590 92

Surplus Canal Revenues, viz.:

Surplus revenues from the canals appropriated for the support of the government..... 127,058 47

Miscellaneous, viz.:

C. W. Armstrong, late clerk of the Assembly, unexpended balance refunded..... \$1,010 19

D. Olcott, late paymaster-general, unexpended balance refunded..... 17,125 69

R. E. Fenton, late Governor, unexpended balance refunded..... 1,858 11

E. A. Merritt, late quartermaster-general, unexpended balance refunded..... \$4,960 34

Proceeds of sale of furniture..... 58 40

Amount received from Board of Managers of

• National Military Asylum, in partial reimbursement of money expended for support of Soldiers' Home at Albany, for the months of October and November, 1868... 6,211 20

11,229 94

D. Thomas, erroneous payment refunded..... 4 80

Simeon Leland & Co., erroneous payment refunded.... 495 90

W. H. Bristol, erroneous payment refunded..... 36 68

A. B. Van Benthuyzen, for one quarter of gore lot and interest..... 39 29

Metropolitan Excise Commissioners for Colored Orphan Asylum, New York, chapter 817, Laws of 1869 25,000 00

James McKiever, overpayment refunded 66 00

Sales of stationery..... 94 38

58,960 93

MONEYS RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS ADVANCES, OR TO BE REPAID FROM THE TREASURY.

Non-resident taxes, viz.:

Arrears..... \$59,616 10

Interest 11,093 38

Redemption of lands 75,513 66

Sales of lands..... 23,724 96

169,948 10

Banking Department, viz.:

Free banks..... \$15,123 61

Savings banks..... 3,526 65

18,649 26

Insurance Department, viz.:

Fees..... 63,614 25

Railroad Companies, viz.:

For salary of Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, clerk hire and printing report..... 15,435 62

Carried forward..... \$10,823,257 55

Brought forward.....	\$10,888,257 55	
<i>Gas-light Companies, viz.:</i>		
For salary and expenses of the inspector of gasmeters	2,524 12	
<i>Treasury Deposits, viz.:</i>		
For interest on the deposits of the Treasurer.....	50,986 66	
Total receipts on account of the General Fund.....	\$10,876,718 33	
ON ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND, VIZ.:		
From the canal revenues.....	1,850,000 00	
ON ACCOUNT OF THE BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND, VIZ.:		
Interest on investments.....	\$110,735 87	
Premium refunded	25 00	
Refunded on cancellation of purchase of \$4,500, State Stock, 5s', July 1st, 1875.....	4,488 75	115,249 62.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FUND, VIZ.:		
From the Metropolitan Police District in pursuance of chapter 569, Laws of 1857, and chapter 403, Laws of 1864.....	3,094,309 06	
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOL FUND.		
<i>Capital, viz.:</i>		
Principal of bonds for lands.....	\$10,109 86	
Principal of bonds for loans.....	14,602 94	
Principal of Oswego city bonds.....	6,000 00	
Sale of lands.....	1,085 87	31,797 67
<i>Revenue, viz.:</i>		
Interest on bonds for lands.....	\$7,877 85	
Interest on bonds for loans.....	13,813 94	
Interest on State stocks.....	67,908 27	
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	2,160 00	
Interest on loan of 1840.....	3,182 45	
Interest on Oswego city bonds	2,800 00	
Rent of lands.....	43 50	
Dividends on stock of the Manhattan Company	5,000 00	102,231 01
ON ACCOUNT OF THE LITERATURE FUND.		
<i>Revenue, viz.:</i>		
Interest on State stock.....	\$3,774 82	
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	1,266 54	
Dividend on stock of the Albany Insurance Company..	400 00	10,441 36
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.		
<i>Capital, viz.:</i>		
Principal of mortgages for loans.....	11,743 69	
<i>Revenue, viz.:</i>		
Interest on mortgages.....	\$226,167 86	
Interest on State stock.....	23,609 86	
Sales of lands.....	463 98	250,240 70
Carried forward.....	\$15,842,731 44	

Brought forward.....	\$15,842,781 44	
ON ACCOUNT OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING		
FUND, viz.:		
Contribution.....	\$2,000 00	
Interest on investments.....	17 27	
		2,017 27
ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.		
Revenue, viz.:		
Interest on investments and deposits.....		28,551 50
ON ACCOUNT OF THE CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.		
Revenue, viz.:		
Interest on investments and deposits.....		6,498 39
ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILITARY RECORD FUND, viz.:		
Contribution from the town of Annsville, Oneida county,	\$115 00	
Interest on deposits.....	225 40	
		340 40
ON ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND,		
viz.:		
From the Metropolitan Fire District, in pursuance of chapter 249,		
Laws of 1865, and chapter 815, Laws of 1866.....		1,008,800 00
ON ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH FUND,		
viz.:		
From the Metropolitan Sanitary District, in pursuance of chapters		
74 and 686, Laws of 1866.....		124,783 85
ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUN-		
TIES, viz.:		
From John D. Van Buren, late paymaster-general, in pursuance of		
chapter 756, Laws of 1869.....		11,840 00
ON ACCOUNT OF THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL		
FUND, viz.:		
Paid into the treasury, in pursuance of chapter 643, Laws of 1867, by		
the trustees of said college.....		25,000 00
		<u>\$17,045,062 85</u>

(II.)

SCHEDULE

Of Warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL FUND.

Executive Department, viz.:

Governor, for salary.....		\$4,000 00
Private secretary to the Governor, for salary.....	\$1,974 94	
Additional compensation by the Legislature....	1,866 68	
		8,841 62
Compensation of clerks and messenger in the executive department.....		6,246 56
Rent and taxes of house occupied by the Governor		4,490 96
For the expenses of repairing, fitting and furnishing the house occupied by the Governor.....		28,024 20
Incidental expenses of the government.....		4,681 41
		<u>\$50,784 75</u>

Court of Appeals, viz.:

Judges of the Court of Appeals, for salaries.....	\$12,000 00	
State reporter, for salary.....	1,966 67	
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary....	2,000 00	
Deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary	\$1,500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature.....	525 00	
		2,025 00
Compensation of the clerks in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals.....		4,724 94
Compensation and expenses of the crier and attendants for the Court of Appeals.....		1,970 00
Expenses of the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals.....		5,934 68
		<u>82,621 29</u>

Supreme Court, viz.:

Justices of the Supreme Court, for salaries:

First district.....	\$17,500 00
Second district.....	19,714 28
Third district.....	14,000 00
Fourth district.....	14,000 00
Fifth district.....	14,000 00
Sixth district.....	14,000 00
Seventh district.....	14,000 00
Eighth district.....	18,924 11
	<u>\$121,138 39</u>

Stenographer of Supreme Court, second district.....	1,250 00
Law Library, 1st judicial district.....	\$5,000 00
Law Library, 2d judicial district.....	1,000 00
Law Library, 8th judicial district.....	397 25
	<u>6,397 25</u>

128,785 64

Carried forward..... \$212,191 68

[Assem. No. 3.]

Brought forward.....			\$213,191 68
<i>Attorney-General's Office, viz.:</i>			
Attorney-General, for salary.....	\$2,000 00		
Deputy Attorney-General, for salary.....	\$1,999 94		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	800 00		
		2,799 94	
Compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney-General.....	1,878 26		
Expenses of the Attorney-General's office	955 73		
Attorney-General's library.....	177 44		
Costs of suits, &c., and counsel fees.....	\$10,176 38		
Costs of sundry suits commenced by district-attorney for the city and county of v York, chapter 823, Laws of 1869...	2,189 69		
		12,816 02	
			20,127 39
<i>Secretary of State's Office, viz.:</i>			
Secretary of State, for salary.....	\$2,500 00		
Deputy Secretary of State, for salary.....	\$1,875 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	800 00		
		2,175 00	
Compensation of clerk's in the office of the Secretary of State	12,817 38		
Expenses of the office of the Secretary of State.....	2,170 93		
			19,668 31
<i>Comptroller's Office, viz.:</i>			
Comptroller, for salary	\$2,500 00		
Deputy Comptroller, for salary	\$2,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	800 00		
		2,800 00	
Accountant and second Deputy Comptroller, for salary	\$1,749 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	687 50		
		2,437 47	
Compensation of the clerks in the Comptroller's office..	23,146 02		
Expenses of the Comptroller's office	2,402 60		
			32,786 09
<i>Treasurer's Office, viz.:</i>			
Treasurer, for salary (exclusive of \$1,000 compensation from the Banking Department)....	\$1,500 00		
Deputy Treasurer, for salary	\$1,958 26		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	800 00		
		2,258 26	
Compensation of clerks in the Treasurer's office	6,530 52		
Expenses of the Treasurer's office	2,285 39		
			12,574 17
<i>Department of Public Instruction, viz.:</i>			
Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary	\$2,500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	1,500 00		
		\$4,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$4,000 00		\$297,842 64

Brought forward.....	\$4,000 00	\$297,842 64
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary	\$1,487 50	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	1,508 12	
	<u>2,940 62</u>	
Compensation of clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	7,841 82	
Expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	6,546 20	
	<u>20,828 64</u>	
<i>State Engineer and Surveyor's Office, viz.:</i>		
Compensation of clerks in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor.....	\$3,847 50	
Expenses of the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor	450 81	
	<u>4,298 31</u>	
<i>State Assessors, viz.:</i>		
Compensation of the State Assessors	7,875 00	
<i>Commissioners of Public Accounts, viz.:</i>		
Compensation and mileage of the Commissioners of Public Accounts	4,544 80	
<i>Weights and Measures, viz.:</i>		
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, for salary.....	500 00	
<i>Auctioneers' Accounts, viz.:</i>		
Compensation and expenses of the agent to examine Auctioneer's accounts.....	1,311 14	
<i>Land Office, viz.:</i>		
Lieutenant-Governor, for services and mileage as Commissioner of the Land Office.....	\$828 20	
J. McQuade, for material and repairs of walk at State Hall.....	808 27	
G. Van Berge, for services, making maps of a portion of the village of Black Rock.....	100 00	
Van R. Richmond, for expense of visiting and appraising State lands on Great Chazy river.....	26 40	
Charles D. Burrus, for services as draughtsman, making maps of a portion of the city of Brooklyn.....	49 50	
D. Willers, Jr., Deputy Secretary of State, for services as clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office....	250 00	
John Smith and others, for grading, flagging and tile on grounds of Governor's house.....	71 88	
L. L. Kinyon and others, for services and expenses appraising State lands in East and West Oswego.....	65 00	
J. L. Snow, for expenses and disbursements locating and serving notices of lands conveyed to the people of the State of New York.....	61 25	
	<u>1,755 00</u>	
<i>Public Offices, Postage on Letters, viz.:</i>		
Governor	\$589 06	
Comptroller	629 05	
Carried forward.....	\$1,218 11	\$338,455 53

Brought forward.....	\$1,218 11	\$388,455 53
Secretary of State.....	866 47	
Treasurer.....	228 11	
Attorney-General.....	104 62	
State Engineer and Surveyor.....	146 55	
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	628 64	
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	815 82	
Adjutant-General.....	805 70	
	<hr/>	4,314 02
Stationery for public offices.....		4,909 61
<i>Capitol, viz.:</i>		
Repairs, improvements, labor, cleaning, gas and other miscellaneous expenses.....	\$15,781 56	
Superintendent, for salary.....	\$900 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature.....	915 00	
	<hr/>	1,815 00
		17,596 56
<i>New Capitol, viz.:</i>		
Advances to Commissioners.....	\$328,594 62	
Expenses of Commissioners.....	1,405 38	
On account of awards for lands, &c.....	120,749 88	
Accrued interest on do.....	5,465 75	
	<hr/>	451,215 63
<i>State Hall, viz.:</i>		
Repairs, cleaning, labor, gas, water and other miscella- neous expenses.....	\$7,319 05	
Compensation of the Superintendent.....	\$499 94	
Additional compensation by the Legislature.....	375 00	
	<hr/>	874 94
		8,193 99
<i>State Library, viz.:</i>		
Librarians for salaries.....	\$3,999 88	
Additional compensation by the Legislature.....	1,732 11	
	<hr/>	\$5,731 99
<i>Advances to the Secretary of the Regents of the University, viz.:</i>		
For purchase of books.....	\$4,000 00	
For binding, lettering, &c.....	1,700 00	
For contingent expenses.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	6,700 00
Janitor, for compensation.....	\$688 40	
Additional compensation by Legislature....	445 00	
	<hr/>	1,128 40
Boardman & Wagoner, for shelves, cases, &c.....	311 74	
Repairs, cleaning, gas, &c.....	1,451 80	
	<hr/>	15,323 93
<i>Hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Museum, viz.:</i>		
Repairs, cleaning, labor, gas, fuel and other miscellane- ous expenses.....	\$6,160 74	
Carried forward.....	\$6,160 74	\$840,009 27

Brought forward.....	\$6,180 74	\$840,009 27
Curator, for salary.....	\$2,499 97	
Additional compensation by the Legislature. 1,375 00		
	8,874 97	
Keeper, for compensation.....	\$999 96	
Additional compensation by the Legislature. 549 95		
	1,549 91	
M. Vandercook, late keeper, additional compensation for 1867, by the Legislature.....	200 00	
For additions and preservation of the collection of the State cabinet of natural history.....	1,500 00	
For the general increase of the scientific and economic collections of the State cabinet of natural history, and for cases and shelving for the conchological collection now belonging to said cabinet.....	2,639 97	
For expenses incurred in arranging and labelling the geological collection	2,765 57	
For books for library of cabinet of natural history.....	876 37	
		19,067 53

Regents of the University, viz.:

Secretary of the regents, for salary.....	\$1,999 94	
Additional compensation by the Legislature. 300 00		
	\$2,299 94	
Assistant secretary of the regents, for salary. \$999 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature. 350 00		
	1,349 97	
Advances to the secretary of the regents for contingent expenses.....	2,500 00	
For survey and determination of western boundary line of the State, and erection of a monument.....	200 00	
For boxes for British patents.....	200 00	
For the purchase of a bust of Alexander Hamilton.....	350 00	
		6,899 91

*Natural History of New York.**James Hall, viz.:*

For drawings	\$3,053 66	
In full for services and expenditures on account of the palæontology of the State, growing out of former deficiencies of appropriations, chapter 717, Laws of 1868.....	5,000 00	
For working rooms, fuel, gas and other expenses incurred in preparation of palæontology, to January, 1869, chapter 822, Laws of 1869.....	3,000 00	
		11,053 66

Legislature, viz.:

Compensation of members and officers.....	\$181,348 10	
Advances for contingent expenses, viz.:		
Clerk of the Assembly	\$16,450 00	
Clerk of the Senate.....	7,101 86	
	23,551 86	
Committees, for clerk hire and expenses.....	48,622 08	
Carried forward.....	\$208,522 04	\$877,080 37

Brought forward.....	\$208,522 04	\$877,080 37
Compensation of witnesses for attending before committees.....	1,285 90	
Postage.....	10,164 40	
Pay of chaplains.....	600 00	
Manual (Legislative).....	28,016 95	
" (Clerk's and Croswell's), 1,200 copies.....	2,700 00	
" (Clerk's), 800 copies.....	675 00	
Civil List of 1868.....	4,800 00	
" " 1869.....	4,248 00	
C. M. Clancy, for services rendered at the commencement of the session.....	100 00	
A. H. Blossom, for preparing statistical list of Assembly, Geo. H. Knapp, " " Senate...	30 00 25 00	
Thomas Willard, for preparing Journal of Assembly of 1868 for printing, pursuant to a resolution of that body, W. A. Cook, for arranging and indexing papers in the Assembly, pursuant to resolution.....	500 00 500 00	
J. W. Hannon, for additional labor recording and distributing Senate documents, as per resolution.....	100 00	
P. Keady, for services as stenographer of special committee in 1866.....	125 00	
Cornelius W. Armstrong, late clerk of the Assembly, for making classified index of bills introduced into the Assembly during the session of 1868.....	\$750 00	
For supervising the printing and mailing of Clerk's Manual.....	100 00	
	850 00	
For indexing Assembly documents and bills of 1868....	450 00	
Clerk of the Senate:		
For indexing Journal and documents of Senate, session of 1868.....	\$250 00	
For extra clerical services and engrossing.....	500 00	
For extra compensation.....	800 00	
	1,550 00	
For repayment for books and furniture purchased for Senate library.....	280 00	
Clerk of the Assembly:		
For extra clerical services and engrossing as per supply bill.....	\$800 00	
For additional compensation.....	800 00	
	1,600 00	
<i>Transportation of packages for the Legislature, viz.:</i>		
Merchant's Union Express Co.....	\$63 85	
American Merchant's Union Express Co.....	9,181 00	
	9,198 35	
John Weatherwax, for carrying mails for Senate and Assembly.....	50 00	
Carried forward.....	\$266,265 64	\$877,080 37

Brought forward.....	\$266,265 64	\$877,080 87
For work and materials expended to secure the ventilation of the Senate chamber, and drawings for the same	661 90	
Building closets and other carpenter's work in and about the Senate chamber.....	564 68	
Making door for ante-room and other work in Assembly chamber	445 31	
Painting Senate chamber	71 80	
Painting, graining and varnishing Senate library.....	48 50	
For oil-cloth and matting for use of the Legislature....	256 08	
For carpeting ante-rooms of the Assembly.....	804 81	
For printing and binding for clerk of the Assembly....	230 50	
For printing and binding 500 copies, vol. 2, Calendar, and manuscripts of historical papers relating to the Revolution, lithographing and engraving.....	5,389 90	
For printing and binding documents, journals, proceedings and debates of Constitutional Convention, pursuant to concurrent resolution of the Legislature.....	10,982 38	
For 86 sets each of proceedings and debates of Constitutional Convention, annotated Constitution and proposed new Constitution, pursuant to resolution of the Assembly.....	1,333 00	
For repayment of expenses incurred in contesting and defending title to seats in the Assembly, as follows, viz.:		
Charles H. Whalon, from 14th district, New York city:	1,000 00	
James McKiever, from 14th district, New York city....	1,000 00	
Alexander McLeod, from 18th district, New York city..	1,000 00	
William Halpine, from 18th district, New York city....	1,000 00	
Timothy J. Campbell, from 8th district, New York city.	1,000 00	
Frederick Zimmer, from 8th district, New York city...	1,000 00	
John Decker, from county of Richmond	1,000 00	
Willet N. Hawkins, from county of Richmond	1,000 00	
Peter Trainor, from 11th district, New York city.....	250 00	
		295,236.94

Constitutional Convention, viz.:

Compensation of members and officers, including additional compensation by the Legislature.....	\$4,000 95	
Charles King, for indexing revision documents	69 00	
William McGourkey, for extra services, furnishing statistics	200 00	
County Clerks, for furnishing statistics for Convention Manual.....	186 88	
Printing and binding for the Convention.....	33,639 82	
Transportation of Convention documents	564 20	
Compensation of women for cleaning.....	10 50	
		38,620.80

Carried forward..... \$1,210,965.11

Brought forward.....	\$1,310,905 11	
<i>Court of Impeachment for the trial of Robert C. Dorn, Canal Commissioner, viz.:</i>		
Compensation of members and officers.....	\$42 00	
Compensation and expenses of managers.....	2,628 50	
Clerk of the Senate as clerk of the court, services and expenses.....	200 00	
Compensation of witnesses.....	70 40	
Expense of subpoenaing witnesses.....	494 06	
H. V. B. Barker, marshal for managers.....	452 41	
Robert C. Dorn, for expenses, rooms, telegraphing, &c..	897 75	
Fees of counsel for Robert C. Dorn.....	6,000 00	
Fees of counsel for managers.....	3,750 00	
C. Van Benthuyzen & Son, printing for court.....	5,818 89	
National Express Company, transportation of packages for court.....	15 45	
		19,867 46
<i>Fuel, viz.:</i>		
For the Capitol, State Hall and State Library.....		4,833 22
<i>Printing for the State, viz.:</i>		
Legislative.....	\$125,000 00	
Publishing official canvass.....	25,454 25	
Publishing official notices.....	1,841 80	
Printing and binding Session Laws and binding Legislative documents.....	10,751 35	
Printing slips of the Laws for the use of the Secretary of State's office, viz:		
1868.....	8 90	
1869.....	1,680 23	
Printing and ruling blanks and pamphlets of instruction for agricultural statistics.....	2,031 64	
Engraving and printing maps of part of Hudson river and of canals for the State Engineer and Surveyor...	1,330 00	
For printing and binding the Code of Public Instruction	5,775 75	
For printing and binding school register, blanks for reports of teachers and blank bonds.....	12,700 00	
For printing 800 copies of proposed Constitution and other documents.....	617 00	
Publishing Laws of 1868.....	4,629 75	
Printing and binding Comptroller's report.....	446 50	
		192,267 17
<i>State Tax, viz.:</i>		
Three-fourth mill tax levied in 1868, for constructing new works upon, and extraordinary repairs of the canals of this State, pursuant to chapter 715, Laws of 1868.....	\$1,298,075 53	
One-fifth mill tax, levied in 1868, to provide means to secure the navigation of the Oneida Lake canal, pursuant to chapter 934, Laws of 1867.....	346,153 47	
Carried forward.....	\$1,644,228 99	\$1,427,872 96

Brought forward.....	\$1,644,228 99	\$1,427,872 96
83-780 of a mill tax levied in 1868, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the \$2,500,000 canal loan, as provided in chapter 271, Laws of 1859.....	184,171 40	1,828,400 89

Onondaga Salt Springs, viz.:

Advances to Superintendent on his estimates of expenditures	50,000 00
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MILITIA OF THE STATE AND FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENSE—STAFF
DEPARTMENTS.*Adjutant-General's Office, viz.:*

Services including additional compensation..	\$19,987 85
Expenditures	5,722 36
	\$25,710 21

Bureau of Military Statistics, viz.:

Services including additional compensation..	\$1,327 45
Expenses	1,232 69
	2,560 14

Inspector-General's Office, viz.:

Services including additional compensation..	\$3,179 19
Expenses	3,270 62
Compensation of inspectors.....	896 00
	6,845 81

Office of Commissary-General of Ordnance, viz.:

Services including additional compensation..	\$24,181 40
Expenses	17,809 57
	41,990 97

Office of the Quartermaster-General, viz.:

Services including additional compensation.....	492 00
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Office of the Paymaster-General, viz.:

Services including additional compensation..	\$2,195 78
Expenses	118 73
	2,314 53

Office of the Surgeon-General, viz.:

Services, including additional compensation	\$1,434 89
Expenses	116 53
	1,551 42

Judge-Advocate-General, viz.:

Services	304 00
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Commander-in-Chief, viz.:

Aids, &c., expenses.....	\$58 30
Military secretary, services.....	2,027 93
Military secretary, expenses.....	30 00
Military messenger, services.....	1,720 00
	3,836 23
Expenses of court-martial.....	2,250 35
Expenses of enrollment.....	15 00
Regimental fund	33,091 67
Purchase of uniforms and accoutrements.....	77,092 80

Carried forward..... \$198,055 13 \$3,306,273 85

Brought forward.....	\$198,055 18	\$3,806,273 35
Upton's tactics.....	2,683 50	
Printing and binding muster rolls of the volunteer militia of the State.....	11,000 00	
Miscellaneous	4,199 96	

\$215,938 59

Arsenals and Armories, viz.:

Schenectady arsenal.....	\$21,868 15	
New York arsenal.....	18,900 00	
Norwich armory	800 00	
	<hr/>	35,568 15
Bounties to volunteers, chapter 41, Laws of 1865, and chapter 659 Laws of 1868, and chapter 673 Laws of 1869.....	14,200 00	

265,706 74

STATE PRISONS.

Auburn Prison, viz.:

For support	*\$182,588 49	
For building of cells.....	10,000 00	
For repairs and improvements	850 00	
For debts contracted by the late agent and warden	7,000 00	
For building kitchen, store house, work house and dry house, made necessary by the recent burning of such buildings	8,188 54	
For rebuilding work shop lately destroyed by fire.....	4,982 25	
Dr. J. D. Button, for additional compensation as physician and surgeon in the prison.....	1,000 00	
For books	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$214,609 28

Clinton Prison, viz.:

For support	*\$146,633 81	
For manufacturing account.....	*178,107 50	
	<hr/>	\$324,741 31
For repairs and improvements.....	\$500 00	
For three new coal kilns.....	3,000 00	
For completion and repairs of plank road.....	7,500 00	
John Parkhurst, late agent and warden, for compensation as superintendent of iron works	2,000 00	
Louisa Wright, widow of A. T. Wright, late keeper, who was killed by a convict while in the discharge of his official duties	2,500 00	
Hand & Hale for counsel fees and disbursements as attorneys for the State Prison Inspectors in the case of Bussing and Kingland	321 50	
Leverett B. Inglesby for retainer and legal services in the case of Jacob D. Kingland and others.....	150 00	

Carried forward..... \$340,712 81 \$214,609 28 \$3,571,980 09

* Thirteen months.

Brought forward.....	\$340,712 81	\$214,609 28	\$3,571,980 09
For books.....	850 00		
		841,062 81	

Sing Sing Prison, viz.:

For support male prison.....	*\$292,525 19		
For support female prison.....	*28,886 96		
	\$321,362 15		
For Croton water.....	1,500 00		
For working the quarries	45,649 78		
For manufacturing chains.....	12,140 02		
For working the lime works.....	6,993 75		
For fire hose	900 00		
For erection of docks.....	3,000 00		
For building and repairs	5,000 00		
For books	625 00		
Rev. J. B. Smith for services in preparing a hymn book for use of the female convicts	200 00		
D. P. Forrest, late agent and warden, for extra services during the year 1868.....	1,000 00		
Rev. William McClellan for clerical and other services	500 00		
Clute Brothers for boiler and stack for the use of the kitchen	3,301 65		
Clute Brothers for nest of kettles	1,300 00		
Henry C. Nelson, agent and warden, for allowances on settlement of arrears on file contract	1,000 00		
Montauk Auger Co. for steam engine, boiler, stack, engine and boiler-house	9,000 00		
For debts contracted by late agent and warden	16,639 79		
For payment of the compensation agreed upon by the Inspectors for the quarry contract, together with improvements, buildings, erections, &c., transferred to the State.....	107,526 38		
For the commissioners appointed in pursu- ance of chapter 633, Laws of 1868, for their services in determining the claims for damages of Francis B. Fisher and James B. Swain on the abrogation of their contract for printing	600 00		
Edward F. Underhill for his services in reporting testimony.....	670 78		
Robert Christie for counsel fees.....	750 00		
R. W. Peckham, Jr., for counsel fees.....	500 00		
		540,159 30	
Carried forward.....	\$1,095,831 39	\$3,571,980 09	

* Thirteen months.

Brought forward.....	\$1,095,831 89	\$3,571,980 09
Henry A. Barnum, for legal services in negotiations for lease of mines at Clinton prison, recovery of arrears due on cabinet contract at Auburn prison, preparing papers in securing the title of the State to the quarry contract and property at Sing Sing, and for disbursements connected with same.....	1,200 00	
Inspectors of Prisons, for salaries.....	4,800 00	
Inspectors of Prisons, for traveling expenses.....	4,177 33	
Transportation of convicts.....	19,212 10	
	<u>\$1,125,220 82</u>	
<i>Asylum for Insane Convicts, viz.:</i>		
For support.....	*15,090 18	
<i>Penitentiaries, viz.:</i>		
Erie county, for support of convicts.....	\$3,074 65	
Monroe county, for support of convicts...	3,665 93	
	<u>6,740 58</u>	1,147,051 58
<i>Indian Affairs, viz.:</i>		
Compensation of agents, attorneys, &c.....		1,049 58
<i>Promotion of Agriculture, viz.:</i>		
Societies of the several counties.....	\$14,089 31	
State Society.....	1,706 25	
State Society, balance of appropriation for prosecuting the inquiry in relation to disease among cows....	3,000 00	
Tonawanda Band Agricultural Society.....	250 00	
Iroquois Agricultural Society.....	250 00	
American Institute.....	2,815 63	
Printing and binding book, with lithographic plates, on rinderpest.....	1,390 60	
Distributing blanks and arranging returns of county societies.....	350 00	
Boxes and transportation of books to collectors of statistics in 1868.....	650 00	
Boxes, packing and express charges, distributing 15,000 copies of annual report of State Society, &c.....	1,000 00	
Entomologist's salary.....	812 50	
	<u>25,814 29</u>	
<i>Quarantine, viz.:</i>		
Advances to Commissioners for construction and maintenance of a permanent Quarantine establishment....	\$317,734 07	
Expense of proceedings to acquire title to sites for residences for officers and men on Coney Island.....	6,965 70	
Expenses of Commissioners appointed to confer with the authorities of New Jersey in relation to Quarantine jurisdiction.....	3,900 00	
Compensation of policemen appointed under chapter 592, Laws of 1865, for year ending June 1, 1869.....	6,395 44	
Carried forward.....	<u>\$334,995 21</u>	<u>\$4,745,895 44</u>

* Thirteen months.

Brought forward.....	\$384,995 21	\$4,745,895 54
Salaries of Commissioners	7,500 00	
		342,495 21

Sundry expenditures, viz.:

Home for relief of sick and wounded soldiers.....	\$68,551 74
Expenses of military agencies.....	7,857 25
	<u>\$76,408 99</u>

Reports of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court for exchange with other States	1,110 00
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Transfer office, New York, viz.:

Compensation of Comptroller's agents	\$750 00
Stationery, &c.....	68 00
	<u>818 00</u>

James Minor, his annuity	80 00
Transportation of the journals and documents of the Legislature, reports, books and packages for the public offices, including expense of boxes.....	6,179 66
Improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river...	24,856 94
County clerks, for fees.....	9,75

Washington's Head-quarters, viz.:

Compensation of keeper	\$100 00
Repairs.....	192 26
Purchase of two acres of ground adjoining, and grading, fencing and improving the same	10,000 00
	<u>10,292 26</u>
Survey for railroad from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh .	750 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds issued pursuant to chapter 208, Laws of 1848, and chapter 37, Laws of 1850, for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians.....	2,160 00

Commissioners of Public Charities, viz.:

Expenses of Commissioners.....	\$1,183 52
Salary of Secretary.....	1,833 33
Additional compensation by the Legislature.....	348 75
	<u>3,360 60</u>

L. S. Backus, for furnishing the "Radii" to the deaf and dumb persons of the State	300 00
Improvement of Cayuga lake inlet.....	2,000 00.
Compensation and expenses of inspector of steam-boilers	3,209 70
Bridge across the Tonawanda creek	3,859 27
Bridge across the outlet of Onondaga lake.....	2,965 63
Bridge across Cattaraugus creek.....	10,000 00
Bridge across the Sacandaga river.....	1,000 00
Whitehall and Plattsburgh railroad, on account of appropriation to aid in construction of said road.....	109,610 00
Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for compensation and mileage and pay of messengers	2,706 14

Carried forward.....	\$261,656 94	\$5,088,390 75
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Brought forward.....	\$261,656 94	\$5,088,890 75
<i>Commissioners of Fisheries, viz.:</i>		
Expenses of commissioners in discharge of their duties	\$1,290 00	
Seth Green, for services as agent.....	257 00	
Seth Green, for patent box for hatching fish..	800 00	
	2,282 00	
Protection and improvement of Albany basin and lock.	19,736 45	
		238,675 89
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York, viz.:</i>		
For support and instruction of pupils.....	\$58,666 00	
For interest on debt.....	12,065 00	
For payment of indebtedness	50,000 00	
		120,731 00
<i>Institution for the Blind, New York, viz.:</i>		
For support and instruction of pupils.....		84,491 26
<i>Institution for the Blind at Batavia, viz.:</i>		
For building.....	\$10,000 00	
For education and maintenance of pupils	30,000 00	
For furniture and other necessary expenses.....	10,000 00	
For purchase of land	4,000 00	
John G. Orton, late Secretary and Treasurer, for money advanced by him.....	989 00	
		54,989 00
<i>Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New York, viz.:</i>		
For support.....		40,000 00
<i>House of Refuge, Western New York, viz.:</i>		
For support.....	\$35,000 00	
For repairs.....	2,092 11	
For construction of division walls and repair of buildings	10,000 00	
		47,092 11
<i>State Lunatic Asylum, viz.:</i>		
For salaries of officers	\$10,000 00	
For services of engineer in plan and construction of water works.....	783 00	
For deficiency and to pay indebtedness	30,000 00	
For support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian.....	356 85	
For support of insane female convicts	664 42	
		41,803 77
<i>Idiot Asylum, viz.:</i>		
For support.....	\$28,000 00	
For erecting apparatus for heating building with steam.	8,000 00	
		36,000 00
<i>The Willard Asylum for the Insane, viz.:</i>		
Advances to commissioners for erection of buildings...	\$69,100 00	
For completion and furnishing buildings.....	20,000 00	
For support and maintenance of patients, compensation of officers, &c.	20,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$109,100 00	\$5,747,058 28

Brought forward.....	\$109,100 00	\$5,747,058 28
For services and expenses of superintendent.....	1,242 50	
For expenses of commissioners and trustees in discharge of their duties.....	228 30	
		110,565 80

Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

Advances to managers for erection of buildings, &c.....	\$185,000 00	
Medical superintendent and treasurer, for salaries.....	4,000 00	
Commissioners, for expenses	467 00	
		189,467 00

Orphan Asylums.

On account of the appropriation of \$80,000 apportioned to the asylums and counties, viz.:

Albany Orphan Asylum	\$1,456 31	
Albany Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless ..	215 28	
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	1,129 56	
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	1,209 76	
Buffalo Industrial School Association for Eastern Dis- trict.....	152 64	
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	872 07	
Buffalo Widows' and Infants' Orphan Asylum.....	258 68	
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children.....	830 04	
Charity Foundation of Protestant Episcopal Church of Buffalo	168 97	
Church Charity Foundation of Brooklyn.....	276 50	
Colored Home in New York City	2,056 28	
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn	872 21	
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children at Bath	636 67	
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.	127 36	
Five Points House of Industry	8,252 74	
Free School for Indigent Female Children attached to Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.....	884 35	
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	1,356 55	
Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, Staten Island.	76 73	
Home for the Friendless at Auburn.....	127 03	
Home for the Friendless at Newburgh	1,360 55	
Home for the Friendless at Rochester.....	195 04	
Home for the Friendless at Schenectady	266 74	
Home for the Homeless at Utica.....	84 84	
Hudson Orphan Asylum.....	1,058 25	
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum	704 56	
Juvenile Retreat at Albany	277 46	
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo,	174 91	
Masonic Asylum at Havana.....	199 51	
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....	1,248 55	
Carried forward.....	\$19,975 14	\$5,997,086 08

Brought forward.....	\$19,975 14	\$5,997,086 08
New York Ladies' Educational Union (Patriots' Orphan Home) New York.....	1,113 38	
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	1,698 50	
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum.....	656 77	
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	533 05	
Orphan Asylum Society in New York city.....	1,749 50	
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York.....	1,391 06	
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	685 12	
Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn.....	719 09	
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home of the Friendless.....	1,367 16	
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in the City of New York.....	2,039 55	
Rochester Industrial School.....	815 95	
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	429 01	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn.....	3,870 70	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in New York city....	7,440 58	
St John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	562 10	
St Joseph's Asylum in New York city.....	1,336 90	
St Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Rochester.....	77 14	
St Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	413 55	
St Mary's Orphan Asylum and Academy, Canandaigua	289 39	
St Mary's Orphan Asylum at Clifton.....	203 54	
St Mary's German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo...	65 61	
St Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	694 95	
St Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Rochester..	470 10	
St Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	685 16	
St Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	419 70	
St Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	480 70	
St Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	322 40	
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	861 61	
Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children in Buffalo.....	254 64	
Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children in New York.....	7,094 25	
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	393 36	
Syracuse Home Association.....	81 74	
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	548 80	
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	239 91	
Union Home School, New York.....	1,942 50	
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	810 59	
	<hr/>	\$61,733 10
Apportionment to counties in which there were no Asylums, viz.:		
Cattaraugus.....	\$327 41	
Carried forward.....	<hr/>	\$61,733 10 \$5,997,086 08

Brought forward	\$327 41	\$61,733 10	\$5,997,066 08
Genesee	657 77		
St. Lawrence	794 45		
Suffolk	482 04		
Tioga	265 17		
Yates	368 51		
		2,895 35	
On account of the apportionment to counties for 1867, viz.:			
Cattaraugus	\$349 56		
Essex	223 33		
St. Lawrence	805 55		
Suffolk	482 92		
Tioga	280 43		
		2,141 79	
Special appropriation for aid, &c., viz.:			
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York city..	\$25,000 00		
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children at Bath.....	500 00		
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	1,000 00		
Juvenile Asylum for Orphan Girls of the Sisters of Charity, Brooklyn.....	4,000 00		
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	750 00		
Masonic Asylum at Havana.....	1,000 00		
New York Ladies' Educational Union (Patriots' Orphan Home), New York....	5,000 00		
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	1,000 00		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Albany....	3,000 00		
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira....	2,000 00		
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	6,500 00		
Union Home and School, New York.....	10,000 00		
Thomas Asylum, to pay indebtedness....	4,000 00		
“ “ for maintenance, &c., of destitute Indian children.....	4,329 72		
		68,079 72	
On account of reappropriation for the support of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless for the years 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, viz.:			
Allegany county.....	\$1,509 39		
Cattaraugus county.....	1,288 76		
Chemung county, paid to Southern Tier Orphans' Home.....	1,637 98		
Chenango county.....	2,221 37		
Clinton county.....	1,217 36		
Cortland county.....	781 43		
Delaware county.....	1,828 03		
Essex county.....	630 02		
Carried forward.....	\$11,114 34	\$134,849 96	\$5,997,086 08
[Assem. No. 3.]	6		

Brought forward.....	\$11,114 84	\$184,849 96	\$5,997,096 08
Franklin county.....	841 14		
Fulton county.....	781 56		
Genesee county.....	1,045 61		
Greene county.....	1,634 66		
Herkimer county.....	1,977 44		
Lewis county.....	985 69		
Livingston county.....	2,757 29		
Madison county.....	2,142 08		
Montgomery county.....	203 70		
Niagara county.....	2,653 88		
Orange county, paid to Newburgh Home of the Friendless.....	679 35		
Orleans county.....	2,243 87		
Otsego county, paid to Thanksgiving Hos- pital, Cooperstown.....	2,576 17		
Putnam county.....	1,045 43		
Queens county, paid to Patriot Orphan Home.....	1,735 57		
Rockland county.....	1,093 94		
Saratoga county.....	2,627 97		
Schenectady county, paid to Home of the Friendless \$327.87, and to Ladies' Bene- volent Society \$983.64.....	1,311 51		
Schoharie county.....	1,379 89		
Schuyler county.....	1,067 81		
Seneca county.....	1,644 47		
Steuben county.....	387 57		
Suffolk county.....	885 78		
Sullivan county.....	868 10		
Tioga county.....	815 57		
Tompkins county.....	1,488 82		
Ulster county.....	2,725 90		
Warren county.....	436 42		
Washington county.....	2,878 99		
Wayne county.....	2,822 82		
Wyoming county.....	1,910 93		
Yates county.....	1,471 96		
		60,185 72	

Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions.

On account of the appropriation of \$55,000 apportioned to Hos-
pitals, viz.:

Albany Hospital.....	\$2,242 57
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	4,751 50
Buffalo General Hospital.....	4,728 26
Brooklyn City Hospital.....	3,112 00
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,710 00

Carried forward..... \$16,544 33 \$6,192,071 76

Brought forward.....	\$16,544 32	\$6,192,071 76
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	4,394 00	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	1,110 00	
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	608 50	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	222 00	
Rochester City Hospital.....	2,220 24	
Rochester St. Mary's Hospital.....	6,886 00	
St. Francis Hospital of the Sisters of Poor of St. Francis,	6,990 00	
St. Francis Hospital and Asylum, Buffalo.....	2,296 10	
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	2,552 01	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,064 12	
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	154 71	
Troy Hospital.....	6,410 00	
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, New York		
city.....	1,598 00	
		<u>\$55,000 00</u>

Special appropriations for aid, &c., via.:

Blind Mechanics' Association, New York..	\$3,000 00	
Buffalo General Hospital.....	5,000 00	
Cascadilla Place Infirmary.....	3,000 00	
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy	1,000 00	
Home for Incurables, West Farms.....	1,000 00	
House of Reception at Mariner's Harbor ..	1,000 00	
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady ..	500 00	
Ladies' Union Aid Society for the benefit		
of aged and infirm men and women	1,000 00	
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn...	3,000 00	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	1,000 00	
New York Medical College and Hospital for		
women and children.....	10,000 00	
New York Homœopathic Infirmary for		
women.....	1,000 00	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	2,500 00	
Rochester City Hospital.....	6,500 00	
St. Barnabas House, New York.....	1,000 00	
St. Francis Hospital of the Sisters of Poor		
of St. Francis.....	3,000 00	
St. Francis Hospital and Asylum, Buffalo..	1,000 00	
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	1,500 00	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,000 00	
School of the Church of Holy Innocents ..	1,000 00	
Prison Association, New York.....	4,000 00	
Troy Hospital.....	6,500 00	
Union Aid Society, New York.....	1,000 00	
Woman's Hospital of the State of New		
York, New York city.....	10,000 00	
		<u>71,500 00</u>
		<u>126,500 00</u>
Carried forward.....		\$6,818,571 76

Brought forward..... \$6,818,571 76

Dispensaries, &c., viz.:

Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	\$4,000 00
Albany Dispensary	500 00
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	1,500 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	300 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	700 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary	400 00
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	500 00
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	1,000 00
Dispensary of Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.	500 00
Dispensary of New York Medical College for women and children	500 00
Dispensary of Troy Hospital.....	1,500 00
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,000 00
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York	1,000 00
German Dispensary, New York	600 00
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York..	750 00
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....	750 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000 00
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	1,500 00
New York Infirmary Dispensary	500 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	500 00
Northern Dispensary, New York	500 00
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dis- pensary	400 00
Williamsburgh Dispensary.....	750 00

20,650 00

CHARITY WEEK DAY SCHOOLS.

On account of the appropriations of \$50,000 for 1867 and 1868, viz.:

Albany County.

Catholic Parish Male School, 1868	\$160 12
Church of the Holy Cross, 1868	585 96
Industrial School, No. 1, 1867	204 48
Juvenile Retreat School, 1868	61 70
Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children, 1868.....	116 28
St. Bernard's Church, 1867.....	656 80
St. John's Church, male and female, 1867	2,058 04
St. John's Church, male and female, 1868	1,074 68
St. Joseph's Church, 1867	356 09
St. Joseph's Church, 1868	315 26
St. Mary's Church, 1867.....	221 44
St. Mary's Church, 1868.....	148 86
St. Patrick's Church, 1868.....	304 76
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 1868	349 46

Carried forward..... \$6,563 43 \$6,339,221 76

Brought forward.....	\$6,563 48	\$6,339,221 76
<i>Dutchess County.</i>		
Church of the Holy Innocent's Parish School, 1868....	58 12	
St. Peter's Academy, 1868.....	719 38	
St. Stephen's College, 1867.....	62 80	
<i>Erie County.</i>		
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan House, 1867..	64 23	
Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, 1867	299 59	
Holy Angel's Charity School, 1867.....	180 89	
Orphan Home, 1868	56 44	
St. Joseph's Cathedral Parochial School, 1867	203 90	
St. Louis Charity Week Day School, 1867.....	204 35	
St. Louis Charity Week Day School, 1868.....	161 20	
St. Mary's Church, 1867.....	208 90	
St. Mary's Church, 1868.....	135 20	
St. Patrick's Parochial School, 1868	482 16	
St. Vincent's Church, 1867	405 23	
St. Vincent's Church, 1868	204 50	
<i>Jefferson County.</i>		
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, 1867	90 47	
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, 1868	85 80	
<i>Kings County.</i>		
American Female Guardian Society, 1867	3,475 02	
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, 1867	189 28	
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, 1868	185 96	
St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, 1868.....	810 82	
<i>Monroe County.</i>		
Cathedral Parish Female School, 1867	231 69	
Home for Idle and Truant Children, 1867	143 69	
Home for Idle and Truant Children, 1868	195 92	
Industrial School, 1867.....	340 43	
Industrial School, 1868.....	172 58	
Rochester Orphan Asylum, 1867.....	191 36	
Rochester Orphan Asylum, 1868.....	135 80	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and Society, 1867.....	224 77	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and Society, 1868.....	178 04	
<i>Niagara County.</i>		
St. Mary's Parochial School, 1867	122 89	
<i>New York County.</i>		
Church of our Lady of Sorrow, 1867.....	2,929 42	
Church of the Transfiguration, 1867	2,699 76	
Children's Aid Society, 1867	3,338 92	
Children's Aid Society, 1868	2,726 80	
Five Points House of Industry, 1867.....	1,820 81	
Immaculate Conception School, 1867.....	2,212 92	
Immaculate Conception School, 1868.....	1,764 40	
Carried forward.....	\$34,272 86	\$6,339,221 76

Brought forward.....	\$34,273 86	\$6,339,221 76
Juvenile Guardian Society, 1867.....	1,555 57	
Juvenile Guardian Society, 1868.....	741 10	
Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1867.....	153 71	
School of Most Holy Redeemer, 1867.....	1,933 44	
School of Most Holy Redeemer, 1868.....	3,208 00	
St. Anne's Charity Week Day School, 1867.....	335 09	
St. Bridget's Church, 1867.....	3,515 31	
St. Francis Parochial School, 1867.....	1,048 30	
St. Francis Xaviers Charity Week Day School, 1868....	781 90	
St. Gabriel's Free School, 1868.....	2,666 11	
St. James' Church, James street, 1867.....	2,902 51	
St. James' Church, James street, 1868.....	813 22	
St. Joseph's Male and Female Free School, 1868.....	1,001 52	
St. Mary's Church School, 1867.....	3,604 32	
St. Mary's Male School, 1868.....	975 22	
St. Mary's Female School, 1868.....	1,042 60	
St. Patrick's Charity Week Day School, 1868.....	1,269 06	
St. Peter's Charity Week Day School, 1867.....	810 29	
St. Peter's Charity Week Day School, 1868.....	662 44	
St. Teresa's Church, male and female, 1868.....	1,122 80	
Union Home School, 1867.....	350 42	
Wilson Industrial School, 1867.....	273 51	
Wilson Industrial School, 1868.....	323 60	
<i>Oneida County.</i>		
Academy of Assumption, 1867.....	924 11	
St. John's Church, 1867.....	878 80	
St. John's Church, 1868.....	815 12	
St. John's Catholic Orphan Society, 1868.....	645 04	
St. Patrick's Charity Week Day School, 1868.....	325 84	
St. Peter's Church, 1867.....	414 54	
Utica Orphan Asylum, 1867.....	204 71	
Utica Orphan Asylum, 1868.....	133 12	
<i>Onondaga County.</i>		
St. Vincent's Asylum, 1867.....	268 88	
St. Vincent's Asylum, 1868.....	243 90	
<i>Ontario County.</i>		
Ontario Orphan Asylum, 1867.....	101 17	
Ontario Orphan Asylum, 1868.....	85 18	
<i>Orange County.</i>		
Newburgh Home of the Friendless, 1868.....	53 50	
St. Patrick's Church, 1867.....	1,171 76	
<i>Oswego County.</i>		
Oswego Orphan Asylum, 1867.....	165 24	
Oswego Orphan Asylum, 1868.....	128 32	
St. Mary's Church, 1868.....	758 68	
Carried forward.....	\$72,679 81	\$6,339,221 76

Brought forward.....	\$72,679 81	\$6,339,221 76
<i>Queens County.</i>		
Patriot Orphan Home, 1868.....	280 70	
<i>Rensselaer County.</i>		
Day Home Charity Week Day School, 1867.....	360 86	
St. Peter's School, 1868.....	1,171 80	
St. Vincent's Charity Week Day School, 1868.....	517 65	
Troy Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1867.....	368 91	
Troy Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1868.....	192 48	
<i>Richmond County.</i>		
St. Mary's Free School, 1868.....	583 84	
<i>Schenectady County.</i>		
St. John's Week Day School, 1867.....	691 65	
St. John's Week Day School, 1868.....	603 40	
<i>St. Lawrence County.</i>		
Convent of Notre Dame de Victorus, 1868.....	104 66	
<i>Ulster County.</i>		
St. Mary's Parochial School, 1868.....	624 50	
<i>Westchester County.</i>		
St. Mary's School at Port Chester, 1867	292 88	
St. Matthew's School, 1868.....	240 60	
Ursuline Convent, 1868.....	205 30	
		78,918 49

Miscellaneous and Temporary Expenses, viz.:

E. B. O'Callaghan, for services in the office of the Secretary of State, per chap. 539, Laws of 1865, viz.:		
Salary.....	\$1,500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	525 00	
		\$2,025 00
Commissioners of Pilots, for expenses incurred in executing the laws in relation to the harbor of New York, two years.....		
		9,000 00
H. H. Burhans, for services as messenger in the offices of Clerk of Court of Appeals, and State Engineer and Surveyor.....		
	\$200 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	87 50	
		287 50
R. Lamb, county judge of Cattaraugus county, for services as appraiser of stone and timber purchased from the Seneca band of Indians.....		
		75 00
Geo. W. Sauer, for damages sustained by him in equipment of cavalry in 1861, per chap. 861, Laws of 1868..		
		2,500 00
Charles Wickes, for expenses incurred by him by reason of a wound received while on duty as a soldier of the National guard.....		
		2,500 00
J. W. Brockway, for extra services, preparing maps for Canal Board		
		200 00
Carried forward.....	\$16,587 50	\$6,418,140 25

Brought forward	\$16,587 50	\$6,418,140 25
M. O'Sullivan, for extra services in Secretary of State's office	400 00	
Services and expenses incurred in the matter of charges against Geo. F. Weaver, sheriff of Oneida Co., viz.:		
H. O. Southworth, counsel for the people.....	\$300 00	
E. Harrington, for subpoenaing witnesses (including their fees)	233 74	
A. M. Beardsley, commissioner.....	322 00	
	855 74	
D. M. Putnam, for extra services while in charge of volunteer department in Adjutant-General's office.....	200 00	
J. B. Stonehouse, for extra services compiling register of officers in volunteer regiments.....	500 00	
Thomas Kearney, for interest on money advanced by him on contract for artillery harness in 1863.....	860 32	
A. H. Taylor, for services and expenses in the office of the commander of the depot in New York, 1862	90 00	
Mrs. Thomas McMillan, for additional compensation for services rendered by her deceased son, John McMillen, as clerk in the Comptroller's office.....	200 00	
Adaline and Mary Winne, for indemnity for loss caused by the surrender of their lease of Congress Hall building.....	4,000 00	
To commissioners appointed on account of appropriation for removing obstructions from and improving the navigation of the Big Chazy river.....	4,000 00	
For services and expenses of commissioners appointed to adjust and settle claims of the State against the United States	800 00	
D. Willers, Jr., for indexing Laws of 1869.....	400 00	
		28,893 56

Moneys advanced and refunded which had previously been paid, or were subsequently to be paid into the treasury.

ADVANCES.

Banking Department, viz.:

Superintendent, for salary	\$5,000 00	
Deputy superintendent, for salary	2,581 20	
Treasurer's compensation.....	1,000 00	
Clerk hire	8,524 98	
Office expenses	6,363 80	
		\$18,469 98

Savings Banks, viz.:

Deputy Superintendent, for salary.....	\$1,770 78	
Clerk hire	2,024 60	
Office expenses.....	322 41	
		4,117 79

Carried forward..... \$22,587 72 \$6,447,033 81

Brought forward..... \$22,587 72 \$6,447,083 81

Insurance Department, viz.:

Superintendent, for salary	\$7,000 00	
Deputy Superintendent, for salary, and additional compensation by the Legislature.....	3,889 47	
Clerk hire, including additional compensation by the Legislature	21,050 66	
Expenses incurred in the office of the Treasurer in the transfer of deposits in the Insurance Department	500 00	
Office expenses.....	16,250 81	48,640 44

Railroad Companies, viz.:

Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, for salary and additional compensation....	\$3,399 94	
Clerk hire, including additional compensation by the Legislature.....	2,250 00	
Printing and binding reports, including lithographing	12,340 25	17,890 19

Gas-Light Companies, viz.:

Inspector of gasmeters, for salary, &c	2,500 00	
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County Treasurers, viz.:

For taxes on non-resident lands returned to the Comptroller's office.....	46,623 68	
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Refunded, viz.:

Redemption of lands for taxes.....	\$70,743 37	
Erroneous payment of taxes.....	6,265 58	
Taxes for roads.....	3,923 79	
Treasurer of Richmond county, for overpayment into the treasury, on account of State taxes of 1868.....	7,657 10	
William C. Potter, for amount erroneously paid into the treasury, October 31st, 1867, on re-sale of land.....	55 76	
Deposits by State Prison contractors.....	500 00	89,145 60
		227,387 58

Total payments on account of the General Fund..... \$6,674,421 39

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND, VIZ:

Interest on debt.....	\$260,461 25	
Redemption of State stock, 6's, redeemable Jan. 1, 1868.	8,300 00	
“ “ 5's, redeemable May 1, 1868.	5,000 00	
Indian annuities.....	7,392 01	281,153 26

Carried forward..... \$6,955,574 65

Brought forward.....	\$6,955,574 65	
ON ACCOUNT OF THE BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND, VIZ.:		
Purchase of State stock, 7's of 1877.....	\$2,760,000 00	
" " 6's of 1872.....	114,500 00	
" " 6's of 1873.....	241,200 00	
" " 6's of 1874.....	53,000 00	
" " 6's of 1875.....	2,000 00	
" " 6's of 1877.....	8,090 00	
" \$113,000 5's of 1875 less discount....	112,739 62	
Purchase of United States stock, 6's, redeemable after July, 1872.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,301,430 62	
Interest on debt.....	1,848,019 70	
Accrued interest on stocks purchased other than Bounty Loan stocks.....	2,788 15	
Premium on stocks purchased.....	237,787 20	
Commissions and interest on advances.....	6,241 03	
	<hr/>	5,396,266 70
ON ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FUND, VIZ.:		
For payments on account of amounts received into the treasury from the police district, in pursuance of chapter 569, Laws of 1857, and chap. 403, Laws of 1864.....		3,094,309 06
ON ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND, VIZ.:		
For payments on account of amounts received into the treasury from the Fire District, in pursuance of chapter 249, Laws of 1865, and chapter 315, Laws of 1866		1,058,800 00
ON ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH FUND, VIZ.:		
For payments on account of amounts received into the treasury from the Metropolitan Sanitary District, in pursuance of chapters 74 and 686, Laws of 1866.....		124,283 85
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOL FUND.		
<i>Capital, viz.:</i>		
Loan to Schoharie county.....	\$40,000 00	
Loan to Saratoga county.....	8,000 00	
Loan to the town of Fort Edward.....	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	52,000 00
<i>Revenue, viz.:</i>		
Common school dividends	\$229,600 00	
School commissioners, for salaries.....	90,119 92	
Indian schools.....	4,781 17	
For expenses of the State Normal School at Brockport.....	13,150 70	
For expenses of the State Normal School at Fredonia..	4,283 84	
For expenses of the State Normal School at Cortland..	7,660 87	
For expenses of the State Normal School at Potsdam..	3,390 92	
For expenses of the State Normal School at Albany ...	13,241 76	
For expenses of the Oswego Normal and Training School	13,672 10	
	<hr/>	379,900 78
Carried forward	\$17,061,135 04	

NOTE.—For balance of Normal School expenditures, see United States Deposit Fund.

Brought forward..... \$17,061,135 04

ON ACCOUNT OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

Capital, viz.:

Purchase of State stock, 7's of 1870	\$50,000 00	
Purchase of State stock, 6's of 1872	126,800 00	
Purchase of State stock, 6's of 1878.....	25,000 00	
		201,800 00

Revenue, viz.:

Dividends to academies.....	\$40,552 08	
Dividends to academies for books, &c.....	5,226 83	
Accrued interest on State stocks purchased.....	1,089 68	
Premium on State stocks purchased.....	5,247 07	
Commissions on State stocks purchased.....	362 25	
		52,477 91

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Capital, viz.:

Payments to commissioners, for investment.....	\$5,223 50	
Amount erroneously paid into the treasury on account of principal and transferred to the revenue.....	17 00	
		5,240 50

Revenue, viz.:

Academies for the instruction of common school teachers	\$14,267 00	
Teachers' Institutes.....	18,703 86	
Expenses of the State Normal School, Albany.....	3,863 50	
Expenses of the State Normal School, Brockport	1,280 70	
Expenses of the State Normal School, Fredonia	5,440 03	
Expenses of the Normal and Training School, Oswego.	5,097 15	
Overpayment by commissioners, refunded.....	90 39	
		48,742 63

ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

Capital, viz.:

Purchase of United States stock, 6's, redeemable after July, 1872	\$35,000 00	
Purchase of State stock, \$6,000, 5's of 1875, less discount	5,987 50	
		40,987 50

Revenue, viz.:

To the Cornell University.....	\$18,000 00	
Accrued interest on stocks purchased ...	978 64	
Premium on stocks purchased.....	1,621 86	
Commissions on stocks purchased	87 50	
		20,687 50

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Capital, viz.:

Purchase of United States stock, 6's, redeemable after July, 1872	\$30,000 00	
Purchase of State stock, 6's of 1872.....	15,000 00	
Purchase of State stock, 6's of 1873.....	14,000 00	
Purchase of State stock, 6's of 1878.....	13,000 00	
Purchase of State stock, \$25,000, 5's of 1875, less discount	24,915 39	
		96,915 39

Carried forward..... \$17,527,986 47

NOTE.—For balance of Normal School expenditures, see School Fund.

Brought forward.....		\$17,527,966 47
<i>Revenue, via.:</i>		
Accrued interest on stocks purchased	\$1,069 72	
Premium on stocks purchased	2,391 12	
Commissions on stocks purchased	75 00	
		3,535 84
		<u>\$17,531,522 31</u>

(III.)

SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

The fund consists of the following items, viz.:

State Stock.

5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure	\$41,755 91	
5 per cent, issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure	188,260 00	
6 per cent, issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure	905,041 33	
7 per cent, issued in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865, and chapter 209, Laws of 1866, redeemable April 7th, 1877	30,000 00	
		\$1,165,057 24

Comptroller's Bonds, viz.:

6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure	36,000 00	
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Bank Stock, viz.:

1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company	50,000 00	
7 per cent, Oswego City Bonds, issued in pursuance of chapter 500, Laws of 1867, and chapter 21, Laws of 1868, redeemable from January 1st, 1870, to January 1st, 1879	60,000 00	
Bonds for lands	221,734 79	
Bonds for loans	239,888 73	
Mortgages for loans under the act of 1840, in charge of the Commissioners of the U. S. Deposit Fund	49,326 00	
Money in the treasury	1,058,010 26	
		<u>\$2,880,017 01</u>

(See Schedule IV, for increase and diminution of the Fund.)

Revenue, viz.:

Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868	\$97,616 66	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869, (see Schedule I)	102,231 01	
Amount transferred from the General Fund for interest on money in the treasury during the year, per chapter 382, Laws of 1840	61,912 78	
Amount transferred from the U. S. Deposit Fund, being the appropriation from the income of that fund, for dividends to common schools, &c.	165,000 00	
		\$426,760 45
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869, (see Schedule II)	\$379,900 78	
Carried forward	\$379,900 78	\$426,760 45

Brought forward.....	\$379 900 78	\$426,760 45
Amount transferred to the U. S. Deposit Fund, for expenses of normal schools, in pursuance of chapter 822, Laws of 1869	15,681 88	

395,582 16

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1869	\$31,178.29
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The revenue of this fund, for the current fiscal year, is estimated as follows, viz.:

Interest on State stock	\$67,903 27
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	2,160 00
Interest on bonds for lands	10,000 00
Interest on bonds for loans	15,000 00
Interest on loan of 1840	8,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury	65,000 00
Interest on Oswego city bonds	4,200 00
Dividends on bank stock	5,000 00

\$172,263 27

From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund	165,000 00
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\$337,263 27

The payments for the current fiscal year are estimated as follows:

Appropriations, viz.:

For dividends to common schools, from the income of the School Fund	\$170,000 00
For dividends to common schools, from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, including the salaries of school commissioners	165,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$335,000 00
For maintenance of Indian schools	5,000 00
Miscellaneous appropriations	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$341,200 00

After payment of current appropriations, the balance of the revenue, to the amount of ninety thousand dollars, is appropriated to the increase of the capital of the fund, per chapter 645, Laws of 1869.

(IV.)

SCHEDULE showing the increase and diminution of the Capital of the Common School Fund during the year ending September 30th, 1898.

	Bonds for lands.	Bonds for loans.	Loan of 1890.	Bank stock.	Comptroller's bonds.	State stock.	Oswego city bonds.	Money in the treasury.	Total.
Amount of the fund September 30th, 1898.....	\$289,950 08	\$202,491 66	\$49,336 00	\$50,000 00	\$38,000 00	\$1,165,087 24	\$66,000 00	\$1,054,571 42	\$2,833,336 40
Increase of the fund, as stated below.....	1,894 07	52,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,797 67	110,691 74
Diminution of the fund, as stated below.....	\$231,844 15	\$254,491 66	\$49,336 00	\$50,000 00	\$38,000 00	\$1,165,087 24	\$66,000 00	\$1,111,399 09	\$2,964,088 14
Amount of the fund September 30th, 1898....	10,109 36	14,602 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	53,358 83	84,071 13
	\$231,734 79	\$239,888 72	\$49,336 00	\$50,000 00	\$38,000 00	\$1,165,087 24	\$60,000 00	\$1,053,010 26	\$2,880,017 01

INCREASE OF THE FUND.

Bonds for lands, viz.:	
Amount received for sales of lands.....	\$391 00
Amount transferred from the General Fund.....	638 40
Amount transferred from the U. S. Deposit Fund.....	666 67
Bonds for loans, viz.:	
Amount received from Schoharie county.....	\$40,000 00
Amount received from Saratoga county.....	8,000 00
Amount received from the town of Fort Edward.....	3,000 00

Money in the treasury:	
Amount received into the treasury, viz.:	
Principal of bonds for lands.....	\$10,109 36
Principal of bonds for loans.....	14,602 94
Principal of Oswego city bonds.....	6,000 00
From the income of U. S. Deposit Fund.....	95,000 00
Sales of lands.....	1,066 87

\$10,691 74

DIMINUTION OF THE FUND.

Bonds for lands, viz.:	
Amount of principal paid into the treasury.....	\$10,109 36
Bonds for loans, viz.:	
Amount of principal paid into the treasury.....	14,602 94
Oswego city bonds:	
Amount of principal paid into the treasury.....	6,000 00

Money in the treasury, viz.:	
Transferred to General Fund for bonds for lands.....	\$638 40
Transferred to U. S. Deposit Fund for bonds for lands.....	666 67
For investment of capital.....	\$52,000 00
Purchase money refunded on erroneous re-sale of lands.....	56 76

\$84,071 13

Showing an increase of the fund of.....

\$26,680 61

(V.)

LITERATURE FUND.

CAPITAL.

This fund consists of the following items:

State Stocks, viz.:

7 per cent, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable July 1st, 1870.....	\$50,000 00	
6 per cent, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable at pleasure.....	10,000 00	
6 per cent, issued per chapter 329, Laws of 1854, redeemable July 1st, 1872.....	97,800 00	
6 per cent, issued per chapter 271, Laws of 1859, redeemable July 1st, 1872.....	29,000 00	
6 per cent, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable July 1st, 1878.....	25,000 00	
5 per cent, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable at pleasure.....	17,847 00	
5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure.....	8,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$232,147 00

Comptroller's Bond, viz.:

5 per cent, issued per Revised Statutes, payable on demand.....	25,830 94
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Insurance stock, viz.:

100 shares in the Albany Insurance Company.....	8,000 00
Money in the treasury.....	9,974 18
	<hr/>
	\$270,452 12

Revenue, viz.:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868	\$11,679 12
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I).....	10,441 36
Amount transferred from the General Fund, for interest on money in the treasury, during the year	1,936 63
Amount transferred from the U. S. Deposit Fund, being the appropriation from the income of the fund for dividends to academies ..	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$52,057 11
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule II)	52,477 91
	<hr/>
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1869.....	\$420 80

The revenue of this fund for the current fiscal year is estimated as follows, viz.:

Interest on State stock.....	\$14,325 35
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	1,266 54
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$15,591 89

Brought forward.....	\$15,591 89
Interest on money in the treasury	800 00
Dividends on insurance stock	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,291 89
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,291 89

The payments for the current fiscal year are estimated as follows:

Appropriations for dividends to academies, viz.:

From the income of the Literature Fund.....	\$12,000 00
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,000 00
For the purchase of books, maps, &c., for academies	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$43,000 00

[Assem. No. 3.]

4

(VI.)

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Mortgages for loans in charge of the commissioners of the several counties	\$3,557,768 83
State stock, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable at pleasure, viz.:	
5 per cent	\$274,789 44
5 per cent	142,500 00
	<hr/> 417,289 44
Money in the treasury	89,512 45
	<hr/> <hr/> \$4,014,520 71

Revenue, viz.:

Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1868	\$84,210 07
Amount of payments from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869, (see Schedule II)	48,742 63
Amount transferred to the School Fund for dividends to common schools, &c.	165,000 00
Amount transferred to the School Fund to be added to the capital of that fund	25,000 00
Amount transferred to the Literature Fund for dividends to academies	28,000 00
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgages, failure of title and default	27,549 89
	<hr/> \$378,502 09
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869, (see Schedule I)	\$250,240 70
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands	688 67
Amount transferred from the School Fund for expenses of normal schools, in pursuance of chapter 822, Laws of 1869	15,681 38
	<hr/> 266,568 75
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1869	<hr/> \$111,913 84

The revenue of this fund for the current fiscal year is estimated as follows, viz:

Interest on loans on mortgage in the several counties	\$225,000 00
Interest on State stock	25,000 00
Sale of lands	500 00
	<hr/> \$250,500 00

The payments for the current fiscal year are estimated as follows:

Appropriations, viz.:

Common school dividends, including the salaries of the school commissioners of the several counties.....	\$165,000 00
Dividends to academies	28,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund.....	25,000 00
Instruction of common school teachers in the several counties.....	18,000 00
Teachers' institutes in the several counties	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$251,000 00
Add deficiency September 30th, 1869	111,918 84
	<hr/>
	<u>\$362,918 84</u>

Premises bid in for the State under foreclosure of mortgage, belonging to the United States Deposit Fund, remaining unsold on the 30th September, 1869:

County.	No. of mortgage.	When bid in.	Principal due.
Chemung	175	1857	\$256 00
Erie ..	487	1860	500 00
Herkimer	264	1866	250 00
Owego	271	1841	300 00
Queens	19 & 87	1852	850 00
Rensselaer	49	1846	848 00
Rensselaer	203	1858	2,000 00
Rensselaer (in part).....	181	1859	850 00
Rensselaer	222	1862	875 00
Rensselaer	258	1863	600 00
Rensselaer	286	1863	896 00
Rensselaer	259	1866	1,000 00
Rensselaer	83	1868	1,200 00
Richmond	41	1861	2,000 00
Tompkins	417	1862	400 00
Warren.....	112	1866	300 00
Westchester	122	1862	250 00

(VII.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 6 per cent.....	\$287 83
Money in the treasury	18,522 49
	<u>\$18,810 31</u>

MARINERS' FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society, without interest (see chapter 37, Laws of 1845, for relief of said Society).....	\$10,000 00
Money in the treasury	164 81
Money in the treasury paid under protest	1,169 76
	<u>\$11,334 57</u>

SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENT FUND.

Money in the treasury.....	\$54 96
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COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Seven per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865, and chapter 209, Laws of 1866, redeemable April 7, 1877..	\$64,000 00
Five per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable July 1, 1875.....	116,000 00
United States 6 per cent, 5-20, registered stock, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, redeemable at pleasure after July 1, 1872	45,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated November 24, 1865, 7 per cent, redeema- ble November 24, 1875.....	50,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated August 4, 1866, 7 per cent, redeemable August 4, 1871	80,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated September 18, 1866, 7 per cent, redeema- ble September 18, 1871.....	80,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated June 7, 1867, 7 per cent, redeemable June 7, 1872	80,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated August 1, 1867, 7 per cent, redeemable August 1, 1872	80,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated October 12, 1867, 7 per cent, redeemable October 12, 1872	9,600 00
Money in the treasury	95 87
	<u>\$404,695 87</u>

Revenue, viz.:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868	\$12,269 40
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I).....	23,551 50
	<hr/> \$35,820 90
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule II).....	20,687 50
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1869	<u>\$15,133 40</u>

CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

United States 6 per cent 5-20 registered stock, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, redeemable at pleasure after July 1st, 1872.....	\$30,900 00
Six per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 271, Laws of 1859, redeemable July 1st, 1872.....	15,000 00
Six per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 23, Laws of 1865, redeemable January 1st, 1873.....	10,000 00
Six per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 329, Laws of 1854, redeemable July 1st, 1873.....	4,000 00
Six per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable July 1st, 1878.....	13,000 00
Five per cent State stock issued in pursuance of chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable July 1st, 1875.....	25,000 00
Money in the treasury.....	284 61
	<hr/>
	<u>\$97,284 61</u>

Revenue, viz.:

Amount received in the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I).....	\$6,498 39
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule II).....	8,535 84
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1869.....	<u>\$2,962 55</u>

(VIII.)

BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State stock 7 per cent, redeemable April 7, 1877.....	\$2,755,000 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable July 1, 1872.....	178,500 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable January 1, 1873.....	33,000 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable July 1, 1873.....	163,000 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable November 1, 1873....	87,700 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable October 1, 1874.....	69,000 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable October 1, 1875.....	12,000 00
State stock 6 per cent, redeemable December 1, 1877....	8,000 00
State stock 5 per cent, redeemable July 1, 1875.....	111,500 00
United States 6 per cent 5-20 registered stock, redeem- able at pleasure after July 1, 1873.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,427,700 00
Money in the treasury.....	841,890 23
	<hr/>
	\$4,269,590 23

Receipts, viz. :

Balance in the treasury on the 3th September, 1868.....	\$2,372,411 87
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sep- tember, 1869 (see Schedule I).....	115,249 63
Amount transferred from the General Fund, being proceeds of 2 1-6 mills tax, levied in 1868, in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865,	3,749,995 94
	<hr/>
	\$6,237,656 93

Payments, viz. :

Amounts paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1869 (see Schedule II).....	5,396,266 70
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1869.....	\$841,890 23

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

This fund consists of the following item, viz :

Money in the treasury.....	\$25,888 88
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TRUST FUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Chapter 756, Laws of 1869.

This fund consists of the following item, viz :

Money in the treasury.....	\$11,340 00
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(IX.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE FUND.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I)	\$3,094,800 00
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule II)	<u>3,094,800 00</u>

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868	\$50,000 00
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I)	<u>1,008,800 00</u>
	\$1,058,800 00
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule II)	<u>1,058,800 00</u>

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH FUND.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I)	\$124,788 85
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule II)	<u>124,288 85</u>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868	<u>\$500 00</u>

MILITARY RECORD FUND.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1868	\$15,032 74
Received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1869 (see Schedule I)	<u>840 40</u>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1869	<u>\$15,874 14</u>

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

The amount of annuities payable to Indian tribes under the several treaties with them, is as follows, viz.:

Cayugas	\$2,300 00
Onondagas	2,480 00
Senecas	500 00
St. Regis	<u>2,181 67</u>
	<u>\$7,361 67</u>

(X.)

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The following are the items of the State debt, chargeable upon the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund :

State Stocks, viz. :

Amount issued on account of the Astor debt, per chapter 302, Laws of 1827, and chapter 86, Laws of 1832, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent (of which there is held by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in trust for the Sinking Fund, the sum of \$516,744.09, and by the Comptroller, in trust for the School and Literature Funds, \$44,755.91)..... \$561,500 00

Amount issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable as follows, viz. :

7 per cent, July 1st, 1870.....	\$700,000 00	
5 per cent, July 1st, 1875.....	900,000 00	
6 per cent, July 1st, 1878.....	800,000 00	
5 per cent, at pleasure.....	348,107 00	
6 per cent, at pleasure.....	1,189,780 77	
		3,937,887 77

Comptroller's Bonds, viz. :

5 per cent issued, per Revised Statutes, in 1844, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand.....	\$35,880 94	
6 per cent issued, per Revised Statutes, in 1846, for Loans from the Railroad Sinking Fund, payable on demand.....	287 83	
6 per cent issued, per Revised Statutes, in 1846, for a loan to the treasury of moneys held by the Comptroller in trust for the Delaware Academy, payable on demand.....	4,825 00	
6 per cent issued, per chapter 208, Laws of 1848, and chapter 37, Laws of 1850, for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, payable at pleasure.....	36,000 00	
		66,443 76

Indian Annuities, viz. :

The amount of Indian annuities, payable to sundry Indian tribes, under the several treaties with them, being \$7,361.67, would require an investment at six per cent to provide that sum, of..... 122,694 87

Debt paying interest.....	\$4,688,526 40
Not paying interest.....	6,000 00

Total debt.....	<u>\$4,694,526 40</u>
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CONTINGENT STATE DEBT.

Amount of State stock issued and loaned to the Long Island Railroad Company, per chapter 193, Laws of 1840, redeemable August 1st, 1861, 6 per cent, which redemption is deferred to August, 1876, and the rate of interest reduced to 5 per cent, per chapter 36, Laws of 1858 \$68,000 00

(XI.)

ESTIMATED REVENUE

Applicable to the ordinary expenses of government and other purposes, for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1869, viz.:

Four and three-eighths mill tax (exclusive of the one and one-fourth mill tax for common schools), viz.: For the support of government, one and one-fourth of one mill; for canals, seven-eighths of one mill; and for the Bounty Debt, two and one-quarter of one mill.	\$8,138,028 37
Balances due from county treasurers on account of the State tax levied in 1868.....	3,600,412 01
Auction duty.....	120,000 00
Salt duty.....	90,000 00
State prison earnings.....	500,000 00
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes.....	100,000 00
Fees of public offices.....	8,000 00
Peddlers' licenses.....	1,000 00
Tolls of the Cayuga lake inlet.....	250 00
Interest on treasury deposits.....	50,000 00
Interest on bonds of the corporation of the city of New York.....	18,000 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies.....	6,000 00
Sales of lands.....	1,500 00
From banks for expenses of the Bank Department.....	18,000 00
From insurance companies for expenses of the Insurance Department	60,000 00
From railroad companies for salaries of Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, and clerks, printing reports, &c.....	15,000 00
From gas-light companies, for salary of inspector of gasmeters.....	2,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	50,000 00
	<u>\$12,778,690 38</u>

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS

For ordinary expenses of government and other purposes, for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1869, viz.:

Salaries of the officers of government and of the clerks in the public offices.....	\$158,502 98
Salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeals.....	14,000 00
Salaries of the justices of the Supreme Court.....	120,500 00
Stenographers of Supreme Court.....	8,000 00
Compensation of the members and officers of the Legislature.....	105,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature.....	88,000 00
Expenses of the public offices.....	32,440 82
Expenses of the executive department.....	3,826 16
Apprehension of criminals.....	1,000 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice.....	1,000 00
Compensation of the crier and attendants for the Court of Appeals..	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$478,269 85</u>

Brought forward.....	\$478,269 85
Advances to county treasurers for taxes on non-resident lands returned to the Comptroller's office.....	60,000 00
Road commissioners for non-resident taxes returned to the Comptroller's office.....	4,076 21
Agents to examine auctioneers' accounts.....	1,000 00
Expenses of transfer office, New York city.....	500 00
Compensation of agent at transfer office.....	750 00
Repayment of money to purchasers for redemption of lands sold for taxes.....	25,000 00
Repayment of money erroneously paid for taxes.....	10,000 00
Repayment of money in cases of failure of title to lands sold by the State.....	600 00
Repayment of money paid into the treasury through mistake.....	1,000 00
Quarantine Commissioners, for salaries....	7,500 00
Quarantine maintenance, buildings, expenses; &c.....	122,491 00
Expenses of public lands and compensation and mileage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, as Commissioners of the Land Office.....	2,495 00
Postage of official letters.....	4,000 00
Stationery for the public offices.....	4,820 35
Transportation of the journals and documents of the Legislature, packages for the public offices and expense of boxes.....	5,380 92
Expenses of the Regents of the University, and salaries of the secretary and assistant secretary.....	8,000 00
Expenses of the Capitol.....	8,900 00
Expenses of the State Hall.....	5,500 00
Expenses of the State Library.....	11,400 00
Gas and other necessary expenses of the executive mansion.....	1,000 00
Expenses of the Hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History, including compensation of curator, assistants, &c.....	9,000 00
Natural History of the State, for drawings.....	2,500 00
New Capitol.....	398,784 37
Expenses of the State prisons.....	451,500 00
Repayment of State prison contractor's deposits.....	2,000 00
Award to contractors for abrogating contract for printing.....	14,400 00
Transportation of convicts.....	25,672 24
Inspectors of State prisons, for salaries and expenses.....	6,600 00
Expenses of Asylum for Insane Convicts.....	16,810 71
Maintenance of convicts confined in penitentiaries.....	7,670 28

Charitable Institutions, viz.:

Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$44,588 00
State Lunatic Asylum for salaries.....	\$10,000 00
Maintenance of female insane convicts....	846 86
Support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian ..	250 00
To secure a supply of water.....	15,549 00
	<hr/> 28,645 86
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	50,337 31

Carried forward..... \$121,516 17 \$1,697,620 88

Brought forward.....	\$121,516 17	\$1,697,620 88
New York Institution for the Blind.....	56,451 90	
New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia...	85,000 00	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	105,000 00	
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents....	40,000 00	
House of Refuge, western New York	86,407 89	
State Asylum for Idiots	25,000 00	
Supplying the "Radii" to the deaf and dumb.....	500 00	
Thomas' Asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children	10,990 48	
Orphan asylums, including \$35,000, to be paid from a special fund.....	191,000 00	
Hospitals and other charitable institutions, including \$184,158, to be derived from special funds.....	279,158 00	
Dispensaries	24,950 00	
New York Medical College for women, from a special fund	10,000 00	
Commissioners of Public Charities for the salary of the secretary, and office and traveling expenses	6,302 79	
		942,277 23
Expenses of the National Guard.....		282,185 15
Expenses of the Onondaga salt springs.....		51,500 00
Agricultural societies		20,000 00
Salary of Entomologist		1,000 00
Interest of \$36,000 debt, created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians		2,160 00
Indian affairs.....		1,275 00
Pilot commissioners		4,500 00
Annuity to James Minor		60 00
Compensation of sheriffs for transmission of reports to the Secretary of State		100 00
Fees of county clerks.....		50 00
Fees of surrogates.....		25 00
Compensation of the keeper of Washington's Head-quarters.....		100 00
Reports of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, for exchange with other States.....		872 00
Printing for the State.....		151,065 11
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library.....		6,527 45
Soldiers' Home, at Albany		2,573 85
Commissioners of Fisheries		8,718 00
Arsenal in the city of New York		16,100 00
Bridge across Cattaraugus creek.....		4,000 00
Bridge across Allegany river		2,000 00
Bridge near Versailles, on Cattaraugus reservation.....		800 00
Improvement of highway across Onondaga Indian reservation		1,000 00
Road from Township 4, Brown's tract, to Lake Champlain		4,000 00
Whitehall and Plattsburgh railroad		70,390 00
Improvement of Cayuga lake inlet		1,300 00
Amount of $\frac{1}{4}$ mill tax levied in 1869, and appropriated for canal pur- poses, chapters 697 and 877, Laws of 1869		1,627,000 00
Carried forward.....		\$4,998,199 67

Brought forward.....	\$4,898,199 67
Amount of the 2½ mills tax levied in 1869 and appropriated to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, chapter 325 Laws of 1865.....	4,185,000 00
Miscellaneous and additional payments which may be authorized by the Legislature.....	800,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,883,199 67
Add deficiency.....	3,067,018 80
	<hr/>
	\$12,950,218 47
Estimated revenue	12,778,690 38
	<hr/>
Estimated deficiency September 30th, 1870	\$171,528 09
	<hr/>

(XII.)

SCHEDULE showing the amount of the four and eleven-twentieths mill tax levied in 1868, on the valuation of real and personal property in each county of this State, viz.: for support of Government, one mill and one-fourth of one mill; for Canals, one mill and 11-195 of a mill; for Bounty Debt, two mills and one-sixth of one mill; and for the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad, one-thirteenth of one mill; the expenses of collection and the amount payable into the treasury, also the amount of unpaid taxes returned to the Comptroller's office, and admitted.

COUNTIES.	Amount of tax.	County treasurer's fees.	Net proceeds.	Taxes returned and admitted.
Albany	\$195,776 58	\$1,952 20	\$193,824 38	\$556 76
Allegany	87,712 56	370 97	87,341 59	615 46
Broome	23,441 79	237 56	23,114 23	686 02
Cattaraugus	23,876 49	236 67	23,639 82	4,309 59
Cayuga	96,146 64	500 00	95,646 64	1,088 39
Chautauque	69,808 10	500 00	69,308 10	238 37
Chemung	29,512 98	288 73	29,119 23	137 80
Chenango	48,512 77	483 08	48,029 69	205 21
Clinton	27,792 13	174 74	27,617 39	10,818 08
Columbia	106,299 42	500 00	105,799 42	.....
Cortland	28,415 02	283 51	28,131 51	64 19
Delaware	40,732 17	390 61	40,341 56	1,071 43
Dutchess	137,328 81	506 00	136,822 81	.....
Erie	226,037 47	2,000 00	224,037 47	190 28
Essex	22,660 16	70 24	22,589 92	15,636 57
Franklin	23,992 42	134 53	23,857 89	10,539 02
Fulton	16,429 23	128 73	16,300 50	3,556 48
Genesee	66,072 36	500 00	65,572 36	.....
Greene	31,546 79	314 25	31,232 44	111 63
Hamilton	2,131 14	.....	2,131 14	24,247 64
Herkimer	47,894 00	454 96	47,439 04	2,465 06
Jefferson	70,772 48	500 00	70,272 48	250 91
Kings	663,048 98	2,000 00	661,048 98	4,968 62
Lewis	19,512 68	166 79	19,345 89	2,883 22
Livingston	64,637 11	500 00	64,137 11	.....
Madison	47,324 61	473 85	46,850 76	.....
Monroe	149,390 84	500 00	148,890 84	.....
Montgomery	38,778 61	387 79	38,390 82	.....
New York	3,681,889 65	36,318 40	3,645,571 25	.....
Niagara	66,619 13	500 00	66,119 13	706 15
Oneida	123,544 59	500 00	123,044 59	1,375 74
Orondaga	143,005 70	500 00	142,505 70	.....
Ontario	82,613 20	500 00	82,113 20	.....
Orange	136,665 01	500 00	136,165 01	.....
Orleans	49,281 59	498 83	48,782 76	.....
Oswego	68,819 54	500 00	68,319 54	5,657 27
Otsego	53,711 87	500 00	53,211 87	.....
Putnam	26,508 53	265 09	26,243 44	.....
Queens	109,784 00	500 00	109,284 00	.....
Rensselaer	127,510 78	500 00	127,010 78	.....
Richmond	29,153 31	281 53	28,871 78	.....
Rockland	29,513 40	295 13	29,218 27	.....
Saratoga	57,175 16	500 00	56,675 16	3,316 70
Schenectady	26,794 17	267 94	26,526 23	.....
Schoharie	27,294 29	273 94	27,020 35	.....
Schuyler	20,040 44	199 83	19,840 61	57 67
Seneca	47,949 05	473 49	47,475 56	.....
St. Lawrence	79,801 81	500 00	79,301 81	14,249 95
Steuben	63,953 07	500 00	63,453 07	774 93
Suffolk	43,430 59	424 21	42,996 38	.....
Sullivan	15,346 01	126 43	15,219 58	2,702 73
Tioga	23,635 24	265 10	23,370 14	134 99
Tompkins	20,814 43	203 11	20,611 32	3 12
Ulster	67,193 46	500 00	66,693 46	2,597 66
Warren	12,418 12	23 87	12,394 25	10,131 44
Washington	63,191 24	500 00	62,691 24	224 96
Wayne	69,551 83	500 00	69,051 83	.....
Westchester	227,980 73	2,000 00	225,980 73	.....
Wyoming	40,953 89	409 59	40,544 30	.....
Yates	37,022 47	370 23	36,652 24	.....
Amount of 4 11-20 mill tax	\$3,085,705 59	\$25,194 08	\$3,060,511 51	\$123,804 74
Add 1 1/2 mill school tax	2,207,511 43	.....	.....	.....
Total 5 1/2 mill tax	\$10,343,317 01	.....	.....	.....

(XIII.)

CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Statement showing the amount paid for Clerk hire in the Public Offices (except the Canal, Banking and Insurance Departments) during the year ending 30th September, 1869, and the amount of the present salaries.

Governor's Office.

		Amount paid.	Present salary.
Present clerks:			
E. K. Apgar, salary eight months.....	\$1,066 64		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	300 00		
		\$1,366 64	\$1,600 00
C. N. Dayton, salary eight months.....	\$1,066 64		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	266 64		
		1,333 28	1,600 00
A. V. V. Dodge, salary eight months.....	\$900 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	315 00		
		1,115 00	1,200 00
Late and temporary clerks:			
Solon W. Stocking, salary four months.....	\$533 33		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	99 99		
		633 33	
James S. Fuller, salary four months.....	\$533 33		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	99 99		
		633 33	
B. C. Clobridge, salary four months.....	\$400 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	205 00		
		605 00	
G. S. Hastings, temporary services.....		125 00	
C. E. Smith, temporary services.....		235 00	
J. McQuade, temporary services.....		200 00	
		<u>\$6,246 56</u>	<u>\$4,400 00</u>

Secretary of State's Office.

Present clerks:			
M. M. Jones, salary.....	\$1,650 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	912 50		
		\$2,562 50	\$1,650 00
C. H. McNeil, salary.....	\$1,500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	525 00		
		2,025 00	1,500 00
Edwin N. Hyde, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	420 00		
		1,620 00	1,200 00
C. W. Van Santvoord, salary.....	\$999 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	350 00		
		1,349 97	1,000 00
William H. Terrell, salary.....	\$1,099 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	350 00		
		1,449 97	1,000 00
John J. Coleman, salary.....	\$999 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature.	350 00		
		1,349 97	1,000 00
Carried forward.....		<u>\$10,357 41</u>	<u>\$7,350 00</u>

		Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Brought forward.....		\$10,857 41	\$7,350 00
John H. Cooney, salary.....	\$999 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	850 00		
		1,849 97	1,000 00
Patrick Riley, messenger, salary eleven months	\$550 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	810 00		
		860 00	600 00
J. B. Shiley, temporary services.....		88 00	
O. E. Brown, temporary services		162 00	
		<u>\$12,817 38</u>	<u>\$8,950 00</u>

Comptroller's Office.

Present clerks:

Joseph L. Snow, salary	\$1,749 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	437 50		
Extra services.....	850 00		
		\$2,587 47	\$1,750 00
A. J. Chester, salary	\$1,749 96		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	437 50		
		2,187 46	1,750 00
Sidney W. Park, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	250 00		
		1,870 00	1,200 00
Francis G. Fine salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	150 00		
		1,770 00	1,200 00
Ebenezer S. Marsh, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	75 00		
		1,695 00	1,200 00
Daniel B. Cole, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	75 00		
		1,695 00	1,200 00
Henry S. Taylor, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	125 00		
		1,745 00	1,200 00
George H. Goodwin, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	75 00		
		1,695 00	1,200 00
Willis E. Merriman, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	420 00		
Extra services	75 00		
		1,695 00	1,200 00
John F. Allen, salary	\$1,188 38		
Additional compensation by the Legislature..	402 51		
Extra services.....	100 00		
		1,685 84	1,200 00
Carried forward.....		\$18,525 77	\$18,100 00

	Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Brought forward.....	\$18,525 77	\$13,100 00
Peter H. Diamond, salary, 11 5-30 months.	\$1,116 65	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	425 82	
Extra services.....	25 00	
	1,567 47	1,200 00
John Van Dyck, salary, seven months	\$700 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	280 00	
	980 00	1,200 00
William D. Strevell, salary, 6 19-30 months	\$664 28	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	267 49	
	931 77	1,200 00
Geo. Seeley, salary, 1 month 17 days.....	\$155 88	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	89 55	
	245 43	1,200 00
F. A. Van Vranken, messenger, 1 2-5 months	28 00	240 00
Late clerks:		
Richard G. Milks, 5 months.....	\$500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	140 00	
	640 00	
John McMillan, 1 month.....		88 84
John C. Harris, late messenger, 2 months 17 days.....	\$106 61	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	87 63	
	144 24	
	<u>\$23,146 02</u>	<u>\$18,140 00</u>

Treasurer's Office.

Present clerks:		
Edwin Ellis, salary.....	\$1,875 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	490 54	
	\$2,365 54	\$1,950 00
Edward W. Packard, salary.....	\$1,200 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	420 00	
	1,620 00	1,200 00
Richard G. Milks, salary, 7 months.....	\$875 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	350 00	
Extra services.....	168 75	
	1,393 75	1,500 00
Late clerks:		
Isaac P. S. Briant, salary, 3 months.....	\$487 50	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	81 24	
Extra services.....	200 00	
	768 74	
Cornelius Ten Broeck, salary, 2 months 8 days.....	\$283 83	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	99 16	
	383 49	
	<u>\$6,530 52</u>	<u>\$4,650 00</u>

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Department of Public Instruction.

		Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Present clerks:			
Addison A. Keyes, salary	\$1,749 97		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	437 50		
		\$2,187 47	\$1,750 00
James C. Brown, salary 10½ months.....	\$1,416 64		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	380 65		
Extra services.....	400 00		
		2,197 29	1,750 00
Daniel Shaw, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	420 00		
		1,620 00	1,200 00
John F. Barrett, salary eight months	\$800 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	315 00		
		1,115 00	1,200 00
Late clerks:			
Michael P. Cavert, salary three months.....		191 00	
Edward Danforth, salary seven days.....	\$23 01		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	8 05		
		31 06	
		<u>\$7,341 82</u>	<u>\$5,900 00</u>

Attorney General's Office.

Present clerks:			
Dickinson Courtney, salary.....	\$783 26		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	280 00		
		\$1,063 26	\$800 00
Samuel M. Russell, salary seven months,....	\$350 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	157 50		
		507 50	600 00
Late clerk:			
George G. Russell, salary five months.....	\$237 50		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	70 00		
		307 50	
		<u>\$1,878 26</u>	<u>\$1,400 00</u>

Clerk of the Court of Appeals' Office.

Present clerks:			
Gilbert J. Raynor, salary eight months.....	\$800 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	315 00		
		\$1,115 00	\$1,200 00
F. Stanton Perrin, salary eight months.....	\$800 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	315 00		
		1,115 00	1,200 00
Richard M. Barber, salary one year.....	\$1,099 94		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	385 00		
		1,484 94	1,100 00
Late clerks:			
Michael Nolan, salary four months.....	\$400 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	105 00		
		505 00	
Edward DeForest, salary four months.....	\$400 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	105 00		
		505 00	
		<u>\$4,724 94</u>	<u>\$3,500 00</u>

State Engineer and Surveyor's Office.

		Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Present clerks:			
B. S. Van Rensselaer, salary.....	\$1,500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	525 00		
		\$2,025 00	\$1,500 00
Thomas J. Bishop, salary.....	\$1,850 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature,	473 50		
		1,822 50	1,350 00
		<u>\$3,847 50</u>	<u>\$2,850 00</u>

(XIV.)

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS

Required for the expenses of Government, and for other purposes, in pursuance of article 7, section 8, of the Constitution and existing laws, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1870.

(In all cases where the Revised Statutes are referred to, see 5th edition.)

PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

Executive Department, viz.:

Governor, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505	\$4,000 00
Private Secretary to the Governor, for salary, chapter 64, Laws of 1858	2,000 00
Compensation of clerks and messenger in the executive department, chapter 645, Laws of 1869	5,600 00
For expenses of the house occupied by the Governor	5,000 00
For incidental expenses of government, R. S., vol. 1, page 509	2,500 00
For apprehension of criminals, R. S., volume 1, page 509	1,000 00
For apprehension of fugitives from justice, R. S., volume 1, page 509	1,000 00

Court of Appeals, viz.:

Judges of the Court of Appeals, for salaries, chapter 698, Laws of 1869	24,000 00
State Reporter, for salary, chapter 698, Laws of 1869	3,500 00
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary, chapter 698, Laws of 1869	3,500 00
Deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, page 510	1,500 00
Clerks in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salaries, chapter 645, Laws of 1869	3,500 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, chapter 645, Laws of 1869	700 00
For compensation of a crier and attendants for the Court of Appeals, chapter 95, Laws of 1864	1,000 00

Supreme Court, viz.:

Justices of the Supreme Court, for salaries, chapter 698, Laws of 1869	165,000 00
Compensation of justices of the Supreme Court and stenographers, in pursuance of chapter 765, Laws of 1868	10,000 00

Attorney-General's Office, viz.:

Attorney-General, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505	2,000 00
Deputy Attorney-General, for salary, chapter 645, Laws of 1869	2,000 00
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney-General, for salaries, chapter 645, Laws of 1869	1,400 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, chapter 645, Laws of 1869	500 00
Carried forward	\$239,700 00

Brought forward.....	\$239,700 00
For costs of suits, fees of sheriffs, compensation of witnesses, and for expenses and disbursements by the Attorney-General, R. S., volume 3, page 930.....	2,000 00
For compensation of counsel employed to assist the Attorney-General, R. S., volume 1, page 489.....	3,000 00
For compensation and expenses of the Attorney-General, R. S., volume 1, page 487.....	1,000 00

Secretary of State's Office, viz.:

Secretary of State, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505.....	2,500 00
Deputy Secretary of State and clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office, for salary, chapter 645, Laws of 1869.....	2,000 00
Clerks in the Secretary of State's office, for salaries.....	10,000 00
Messenger in the Secretary of State's office, for salary.....	800 00
For translator in the Secretary of State's office, for salary, chapter 539, Laws of 1865.....	1,500 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the Secretary of State's office.....	2,000 00

Comptroller's Office, viz.:

Comptroller, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505.....	2,500 00
Deputy Comptroller, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505.....	2,000 00
Accountant and transfer officer of the Comptroller's office, for salary, chapter 407, Laws of 1852.....	1,750 00
Clerks in the office of the Comptroller, for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1861.....	16,000 00
Messenger in the office of the Comptroller, for salary.....	500 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Comptroller, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	1,200 00

Treasurer's Office, viz.:

Treasurer for salary, R. S. volume 1, page 505, \$1,500 and for compensation for countersigning transfers and assignments of securities made in the Banking Department, R. S., volume 1, page 505, \$1,000.....	1,500 00
Deputy Treasurer, for salary, chapter 645, Laws of 1869.....	2,000 00
Clerks in the office of the Treasurer, for salaries, chapter 645, Laws of 1869.....	5,000 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Treasurer, chapter 645, Laws of 1869..	800 00

Department of Public Instruction, viz.:

Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, page 505,.....	2,500 00
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary, R. S. vol. 1, page 505.....	1,500 00
Clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salaries, chapter 645, Laws of 1869.....	6,000 00
For expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, chapter 645 Laws of 1869.....	500 00

Carried forward.....	\$308,250 00
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Brought forward.....	\$308,250 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	1,000 00
<i>State Engineer and Surveyor's Office, viz.:</i>	
Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, for salary, R. S., vol 1, page 506, \$2,000; for clerk hire to assist in the preparation of railroad reports, \$1,800, and for expenses of printing and binding said reports, \$5,000 (to be refunded by the several railroad companies).....	8,800 00
Clerks in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	2,850 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	500 00
<i>Banking Department, viz.:</i>	
Superintendent of the Banking Department, for salary, \$5,000, Revised Statute, vol. 2, page 590; clerk hire, furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, \$15,000 (to be refunded to the treasury), chapter 164, Laws of 1851.....	20,000 00
<i>Insurance Department, viz.:</i>	
Superintendent of the Insurance Department, for salary, \$7,000, chapter 326, Laws of 1861, and chapter 732, Laws of 1868; clerk hire, furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the Insurance Department, \$53,000 (to be refunded to the treasury), chapter 366, Laws of 1859.....	60,000 00
<i>State Assessors, viz.:</i>	
For compensation and traveling expenses of the State Assessors, chapter 312, Laws of 1859.....	4,500 00
<i>Commissioners of Public Accounts, viz.:</i>	
For compensation and mileage of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, chapter 228, Laws of 1862.....	1,500 00
<i>Inspector of Gasometers, viz.:</i>	
For salary of Inspector of Gasometers, and for his contingent expenses, chapter 116, Laws of 1860, to be repaid to the treasury by the several gas-light companies, chapter 311, Laws of 1859..	2,500 00
<i>Auctioneers' Accounts, viz.:</i>	
For compensation of the agent to examine the accounts of auctioneers, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, page 467, and chapter 547, Laws of 1866.....	1,200 00
<i>Weights and Measures, viz.:</i>	
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, for salary.....	500 00
<i>Land Office, viz.:</i>	
For assessments and other expenses of public lands, and for the compensation and mileage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, for attendance as Commissioners of the Land Office.	2,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$413,600 00

Brought forward.....	\$413,600 00
<i>Public Offices, viz.:</i>	
For postage on official letters, documents, &c., of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Clerk of the Court of Appeals	5,000 00
For stationery for the public offices, R. S., vol. 1, page 480.....	5,000 00
<i>Capitol, viz.:</i>	
For repairs, cleaning, labor, gas and other necessary expenses of the Capitol	10,000 00
Superintendent of the Capitol for salary	900 00
<i>State Hall, viz.:</i>	
For repairs, cleaning, labor, gas and other necessary expenses of the State Hall	5,000 00
Superintendent of the State Hall, for salary	500 00
<i>Regents of University, viz.:</i>	
Secretary of the Regents, for salary	2,000 00
For expenses of postage, printing, stationery and compensation of a messenger	1,000 00
<i>State Library, viz.:</i>	
For purchase of books.....	2,000 00
For binding, lettering and marking books	1,200 00
For repairs, cleaning, gas, transportation of books, and other necessary expenses of the State Library.....	1,000 00
For the salaries of the librarians and assistants.....	4,000 00
For compensation of the janitor of the State Library	500 00
<i>Hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Museum, viz.:</i>	
For the increase and preservation of the State Cabinet of Natural History	500 00
For salary of the curator of the State Cabinet of Nat. History.....	2,500 00
For repairs, cleaning, labor, gas, fuel and other necessary expenses, including the keeper's compensation of the Hall, for the State Cabinet of Natural History	3,500 00
<i>Fuel, viz.:</i>	
For fuel for the Capitol, the State Hall and the State Library.....	4,000 00
<i>Agricultural, viz.:</i>	
For donations to the societies in the several counties of this State, and the State Society for promotion of agriculture.....	20,000 00
For salary of the Entomologist of the State Society.....	1,000 00
<i>Legislature, viz.:</i>	
For compensation and mileage of members and officers of the Legislature	90,000 00
For advances to the clerks of the Senate and Assembly for contingent expenses	20,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$498,200 00

Brought forward	\$493,200 00
For postage, expenses of committees, compensation of witnesses, Legislative Manual, Croswell's Manual, Clerk's Manual, and other contingent expenses of the Legislature.....	18,000 00

State Printing, viz. :

For the Legislative printing for the State, including binding, map- ping, engraving, publication of the official canvass and other official notices, chapter 24, Laws of 1846, and chapter 254, Laws of 1847...	175,000 00
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State Prisons, etc., viz. :

Inspectors of State Prisons for salaries, R. S., vol. 1, page 506.....	\$4,800 00
For traveling expenses, \$400 each.....	1,200 00
	6,000 00
For the support and maintenance of the several State prisons and for material and expenses of manufacturing, chapter 240, Laws of 1854, and chapter 43, Laws of 1865.....	600,000 00
For compensation of sheriffs for the transportation of convicts to the prisons, houses of refuge and penitentiaries, chapter 123, Laws of 1846, and chapter 158, Laws of 1856.....	25,000 00
For supplying Croton water to the Sing Sing prison, chapter 282, Laws of 1861.....	1,500 00
For the maintenance of convicts sentenced to penitentiaries, in pur- suaunce of chapter 158, Laws of 1856, chapter 584, Laws of 1865, and chapter 667, Laws of 1866.....	12,000 00
For refunding to prison contractors deposits, in pursuance of chapter 465, Laws of 1868	2,000 00

Asylum for Insane Convicts, viz. :

For support and maintenance of the Asylum for Insane Convicts, chapter 130, Laws of 1858.....	15,000 00
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State Lunatic Asylum, viz. :

For salaries of the officers of the State Asylum for Lunatics, chapter 135, Laws of 1842, and chapter 595, Laws of 1867.....	10,000 00
For the support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian at the Asylum	200 00
For the support of insane female convicts at the State Lunatic Asylum.....	600 00

Indian Affairs, viz. :

For relief of the Onondaga Indians, chapter 206, Laws of 1858.....	300 00
For compensation of the agent of the Onondaga Indians, chapter 228, Laws of 1843, and chapter 376, Laws of 1851	100 00
For compensation of the agent of the Onondaga Indians, chapter 178, Laws of 1847, and chapter 635, Laws of 1869.....	65 00
For compensation of the agent of the Onondaga Indians on the Alle- gany and Cattaraugus reservations, chapter 233, Laws of 1857, and chapter 73, Laws of 1858.....	150 00
For compensation of the attorney of the St. Regis Indians, chapter 325, Laws of 1861	150 00

Carried forward..... \$1,859,265 00

Brought forward.....	\$1,859,265 00
For compensation of the attorney of the Seneca Indians, chapter 150, Laws of 1845	150 00
For compensation of the attorney for the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, chapter 839, Laws of 1867.....	300 00
For expenses of removing intruders on Indian lands, chapter 204, Laws of 1821	200 00
<i>Onondaga Salt Springs, viz.:</i>	
For salary of the Superintendent, compensation of clerks and other per- sons employed, and other necessary expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs, chapter 346, section 36, Laws of 1859.....	60,000 00
<i>Militia of the State, viz.:</i>	
For expenses of the National Guard of the State of New York, in pursuance of chapter 447, Laws of 1862.....	200,000 00
<i>Roads, viz.:</i>	
For payments to commissioners of moneys received into the treasury for taxes on lands of non-residents, appropriated to the construction of roads	6,000 00
<i>Interest on State Indebtedness, viz.:</i>	
For interest on the debt of \$36,000, created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, chapter 208, Laws of 1848, and chapter 37, Laws of 1850.....	2,160 00
<i>County Treasurers, viz.:</i>	
For advances to county treasurers on account of taxes on property of non-residents, which may be returned to the Comptroller's office	60,000 00
<i>Transportation, viz.:</i>	
For expenses of transportation of the Session Laws, journals and documents of the Legislature, reports, books, &c., and packages by express for the public offices, and for expenses of boxes, chapter 254, Laws of 1847	5,000 00
<i>Repayment of Moneys, viz.:</i>	
For repayment of money to purchasers for redemption of land sold for taxes.....	50,000 00
For repayment of money erroneously paid into the treasury for taxes	10,000 00
For repayment of money in cases of failure of title to lands sold by the State, R. S., volume 1, page 541	300 00
For repayment of money paid into the treasury through mistake, R. S., page 479.....	500 00
<i>Miscellaneous, viz.:</i>	
For supplying other States with reports of the Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Court, chapter 536, Laws of 1836	1,000 00
For expenses of books and stationery for the transfer office, at the Manhattan Company, New York.....	500 00
For compensation of agent in the city of New York, to superintend the issue and transfer of State stock, chapter 200, Laws of 1866 ...	750 00
For supplying the "Radli" to the deaf and dumb persons in this State, chapter 329, Laws of 1839	300 00
Carried forward.....	\$1,756,425 00

Brought forward.....	\$1,755,425 00
James Minor, for his annuity, chapter 200, Laws of 1815	60 00
For the compensation of the keeper of Washington's Head-quarters..	100 00
For expenses of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, New York	4,500 00

Deaf and Dumb, viz.:

For support and instruction of 300 pupils at the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, New York, chapter 97, Laws of 1852, or a proportionate amount for a shorter period of time than one year, or for a smaller number of pupils, as shall be duly verified by affidavits of the president and secretary of the institution.....	60,000 00
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Blind, viz.:

For the support and instruction of 150 pupils at the Institution for the Blind, in New York, or a proportionate amount for a shorter period of time than one year, or for a smaller number of pupils, as shall be duly verified by affidavits of the president and secretary of the institution	30,000 00
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Juvenile Delinquents, viz.:

For the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York.....	40,000 00
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House of Refuge, viz.:

For the House of Refuge, western New York	30,000 00
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Idiot Asylum, viz.:

For the State Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse	25,000 00
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Total on account of the General Fund..... \$1,948,085 00

PAYABLE FROM THE FREE SCHOOL FUND, VIZ.:

For support of the common schools of the State, or so much of the amount as shall be received from the one and one-fourth mill tax in 1869, in pursuance of chapter 406, Laws of 1867	2,325,000 00
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PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND, VIZ.:

For interest on \$3,829,831.53 of the General Fund State Debt.....	199,190 52
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For payment of the annuities to the several Indian tribes, viz.:

Onondagas.....	\$2,430 00
Cayugas.....	2,300 00
Senecas.....	500 00
St. Regis.....	2,181 67
	<u>7,861 67</u>

PAYABLE FROM SCHOOL FUND, VIZ.:

Capital, viz.:

For investment, in pursuance of chapter 194, Laws of 1849, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary	50,000 00
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Revenue, viz.:

For dividends to common schools, R. S., volume 1, page 538.....	155,000 00
For support of Indian schools, chapter 71, Laws of 1856	4,000 00

Carried forward..... \$4,686,637 19

Brought forward.....	\$4,686,637 19
For refunding money paid into the treasury for redemption of lands sold for arrears of consideration, chapter 457, Laws of 1886.....	500 00
For refunding surplus moneys received on re-sales of lands, R. S., volume 1, page 496	500 00
For expenses on lands, R. S., volume 1, page 554.....	200 00
PAYABLE FROM THE LITERATURE FUND, VIZ.:	
For dividends to the academies, chapter 237, Laws of 1838	12,000 00
For the purchase of text books, maps and globes, philosophical and chemical apparatus for the academies, R. S., volume 2, page 72....	3,000 00
PAYABLE FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.	
<i>Capital, viz.:</i>	
For investment in pursuance of chapter 150, Laws of 1837 (\$100,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary	100,000 00
<i>Revenue, viz.:</i>	
For dividends to common schools, chapter 237, Laws of 1838, including the salaries of the county school commissioners, chapter 179, Laws of 1856	50,000 00
For dividends to academies, chapter 237, Laws of 1838.....	28,000 00
For amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund (article 9 of the Constitution)	25,000 00
For instruction of common school teachers in the academies designated by the Regents of the University, chapter 235, Laws of 1852 ..	18,000 00
For refunding money erroneously paid into the treasury, R. S., volume 1, page 479.....	500 00
PAYABLE FROM THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FUND.	
From the amounts received into the treasury in pursuance of chapter 569, Laws of 1857, and chapter 403, Laws of 1864 (\$3,200,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	3,200,000 00
PAYABLE FROM THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.	
From the amounts received into the treasury in pursuance of chapter 249, Laws of 1865, and chapter 315, Laws of 1866 (\$1,100,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary	1,100,000 00
PAYABLE FROM THE BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.	
For investment of contribution to the Sinking Fund, and payment of interest on the State indebtedness incurred in pursuance of chapters 226 and 325, Laws of 1865, henceforth to be known and designated as the Bounty Debt (\$3,950,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	3,950,000 00
PAYABLE FROM THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH FUND.	
From the amount received into the treasury in pursuance of chapters 74 and 686, Laws of 1866 (\$200,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	200,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$18,874,337 19

Brought forward..... \$18,874,837 19

PAYABLE FROM THE COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

Revenue, via.:

For the Cornell University, pursuant to chapter 585, Laws of 1865.. 26,000 00

PAYABLE FROM THE CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Revenue, via.:

For the Cornell University, pursuant to chapter 554, Laws of 1868... 6,000 00

\$18,406,837 19

(XV.)

SCHEDULE OF THE DUTIES

*Paid by the several auctioneers in the State during the year ending September 30th, 1869,
viz.:*

Albany	John S. Dickerman.....	\$2 38
	Lansing & Simmons.....	3 24
Buffalo	Frank J. Bierler.....	1 38
	Charles G. Irish.....	16 95
	J. P. Shoecraft	5 00
Brooklyn	Wm. Cole.....	28 92
	Joseph Hegeman.....	10 51
	Thomas W. Lindsay.....	5 05
	James H. Prentice.....	8 75
New York.....	John H. Austin.....	923 83
	William Abbott.....	11 30
	Edward M. Brown.....	247 02
	James Agar.....	3 50
	Daniel H. Burdett.....	3 74
	David Clarkson, Jr.....	29 21
	Z. E. Carrington.....	32,625 96
	Geo. Cook.....	8 03
	Alex. M. Christelear.....	250 56
	John H. Draper.....	24 28
	Henry Dreher.....	1 37
	Henry G. Evans.....	7 50
	Henry H. Gordon.....	982 00
	Geo. G. Haydock.....	390 72
	Henry B. Herts, Jr.....	293 95
	William O. Hoffman & Co.....	477 25
	Edward E. Hoyt.....	1,678 16
	Francis E. Hunt.....	172 73
	R. T. Hazell.....	379 18
	Simon Herman.....	136 95
	Eben Hathaway.....	62 42
	Townsend Jones.....	260 41
	Geo. A. Leavitt.....	191 30
	Henry H. Leeds.....	191 09
	Phillip Levy.....	10 26
	A. M. Merwin.....	124 63
	Adrian H. Muller.....	14 10
	William S. Mount.....	15,106 31
	Henry D. Miner.....	440 59
	Henry Molton.....	273 83
	John Neilson.....	51 56
	James A. Punderford.....	63 24
Carried forward.....		\$55,514 11

Brought forward.....		\$55,514 11
New York.....	Edward Schenck.....	59 98
	Hewlett Scudder.....	227 80
	Robert Somerville.....	25 56
	William Topping.....	5,160 01
	Whitehead H. Van Wyck.....	70
	P. S. Van Houten.....	50 52
	Richard Warren.....	34,686 69
	J. W. Campbell, Jr.....	1 00
Newtown.....	Thomas Petill.....	32
Oswego.....	Hiram Allen.....	4 05
Ogdensburgh ..	John Allendorph.....	2 00
Rochester	Edwin Scranton.....	10 20
Schenectady ...	J. C. Abbott	8 03
Troy	William Allendorph.....	3 77
	Calvin Decker	23 50
	Wm. E. Marston	7 95
		<hr/>
		\$95,785 64

(XVI.)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS,
 SYRACUSE, October 6, 1869.

HON. WM. F. ALLEN,

Comptroller of the State of New York:

SIR—The thirteenth section of chapter 848, of the Laws of 1869, provides that, "The Superintendent shall, at the expiration of each fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, or within ten days thereafter, make a report to the Comptroller, stating the quantity of salt inspected during the previous year, the amount of revenues accruing thereon, and from other sources; the expenditures, and the amount which, in his judgment, will be necessary for the support of the salt springs for the ensuing year."

In obedience to this provision of the law, I have to report: That the quantity of salt inspected the last fiscal year was (8,584,661) eight millions five hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-one bushels.

The amount of revenue accruing thereon was	\$85,846 61
The amount from rents and penalties	185 00

Total receipts	\$85,531 61
The expenditures made by the Superintendent were	46,311 59

Leaving surplus revenue	<u>\$39,220 02</u>
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The amount drawn from the treasury by the Superintendent during the fiscal year was \$50,000.

In addition to this amount there was in the hands of the Superintendent at the beginning of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$1,051.07, remaining from moneys unexpended and drawn from the treasury; and there is now unexpended and in the hands of the Superintendent the sum of \$4,739.48, applicable to the payment of expenses for the fiscal year now just commenced.

The books in the Comptroller's office show only the expenditures up to the month of September; the vouchers for expenditures for that month, which amount to \$4,901.80, will not be sent to that office until the first day of November, when the regular settlement for two months, September and October, will be made as provided by law.

The following is an estimate, in detail, of the amount of money which it will be necessary to expend for the support of the salt springs for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1870.

ESTIMATE.

Salaries of officers	\$22,000 00
New lines of aqueducts	3,000 00
Ordinary repair of aqueducts	2,000 00
New wells	7,000 00
Repairs of machinery	3,000 00
Labor and teaming	7,000 00
Merchandise and oil	2,000 00
Carried forward	<u>\$46,000 00</u>

Brought forward.....	\$46,000 00
Stationery and printing.....	500 00
Fuel for steam engine.....	1,000 00
New rotary pumps.....	1,000 00
Lumber and miscellaneous.....	1,500 00
New machinery for pumping marsh wells.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$60,000 00

The foregoing estimate, it will be observed, is made for the expenses of the fiscal year, commencing October 1, 1870, which lacks but a few days of one year from this time. For this reason it is not practicable to state the various items of expense with certainty; but experience has shown that the *ordinary* expenses, in these times of high prices, will average \$50,000 a year.

The great increase in the production of salt here, which, for the last twenty years, has about doubled the amount, and the still increasing market imperatively demands the sinking of more salt wells to supply the water to make the salt, which the manufacturers are very anxious to make, and for which they have the works now constructed.

I am confident that if the State would supply the water as it is wanted, the manufacturers would, in a few years, put into the market 12,000,000 of bushels of salt per annum. But to do this not only more wells, but more machinery to pump, and more conduits to distribute the water is necessary. The law provides, section 10, chapter 348 of the Laws of 1859, that "The superintendent shall, from time to time, provide such additional wells, pumps, reservoirs, aqueducts and machinery as he shall determine to be needful and proper for supplying the manufacturers of salt with brine in the *largest quantity and of the best quality*; and shall keep the same and all other works and property belonging to the State under his charge in *complete repair*."

To carry out the intent and imperative command of this law, the time has come when more wells must be sunk, and more machinery provided, but it cannot be done without the expenditure of more money than has heretofore been appropriated. Last year, in my report to the Comptroller, I fully set forth these facts, and in my annual report to the Legislature I called attention to the great advantages to the treasury of the State which are derived by increasing the canal revenues from the transportation of salt. The Comptroller having seen the effects in increasing the revenues of the State by increasing the supply of water, expressed his opinion of the necessity of more wells and machinery, and advised the appropriation of \$60,000 for the fiscal year now just commenced; and the Comptroller and the Governor, as provided by the section of the law before referred to, gave the Superintendent of the salt springs the necessary written authority to incur extra expenditures, in the expectation that the Legislature would appropriate the necessary amount. This expectation was not realized, for only \$50,000 was appropriated. Of course I have not made contracts, knowing I should not have the money to pay. I now add to my former statements in regard to this matter, that in my opinion, the expenditure of the sum of \$10,000 a year for a few years to come, extra and beyond the mere keeping in order the existing means of furnishing salt water, would so increase the production of salt that the revenues of this office would repay the State at once.

An increase in the production of one million of bushels adds to the revenue \$10,000. Judging from the past and my knowledge of the salt business, I am confident that the production of the fiscal year just passed would have been at least a million of

bushels more than it has been, could the manufacturers have been supplied with salt water of the best quality during the whole manufacturing season.

I have no reason to doubt that there is much more salt water, of the best quality, yet to be found by sinking wells, and that the best interests of the State and of the manufacturers demands that the best water and in the largest supply that exists on the salt reservation, should be made available at the earliest day that is practicable by a judicious expenditure of money.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE GEDDES,
Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

(XVII.)

COST OF STATIONERY

Delivered at the Public Offices, &c., for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869, viz.:

Adjutant-General's office	\$528 88
Attorney-General's office.....	121 63
Canal Appraiser's office.....	86 45
Canal Department (Auditor).....	11 50
Canal Commissioners	2 00
Commissioners of Public Charities.....	37 48
Clerk of the Court of Appeals and judges of the Court.....	1,252 77
Comptroller's office.....	255 40
Department of Public Instruction	244 60
Executive Department	468 28
Electoral College.....	81 38
Inspector-General's office.....	16 00
Secretary of State's office.....	998 58
State Engineer and Surveyor's office.....	275 17
Treasurer's office.....	110 23
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,484 73</u>

[Assem. No. 3.]

(XVIII.)

SCHEDULE showing the amount of town, county, school and State taxes, and the rate of taxation on each dollar of the aggregate valuations for the year 1869, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns to the Comptroller's office for 1868; and the aggregate of said equalized valuations of real and personal property in the several counties of this State. (For valuations of 1869, returned to the Comptroller's office, see Schedule XIX.)

COUNTIES.	Aggregate equalized valuations.	Town taxes.	County taxes.	1½ mill school tax.	4% mill State tax.	Aggregate taxation.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cis.
*Albany	\$46,397,776	\$714,633 62	\$409,332 38	\$27,873 22	\$302,553 76	\$1,384,390 98	2.99
Allegany	31,538 44	51,538 44	18,390 05	10,646 56	37,263 97	98,768 93	1.16
Broome	7,383,324	49,048 86	37,035 87	6,857 11	34,490 85	183,459 51	2.35
Cattaraugus	7,323,673	54,109 16	37,096 00	6,049 10	31,647 84	133,777 60	1.84
Cayuga	22,150,136	101,458 69	173,015 34	27,687 67	96,906 84	398,103 14	1.80
Chemung	13,470,375	69,846 95	71,934 26	10,246 22	67,718 75	328,548 17	1.48
Chenango	8,476,704	59,951 30	32,364 17	10,474 03	36,661 30	141,751 20	1.69
Clinton	10,440,040	124,020 31	54,336 55	18,063 43	45,718 48	308,083 77	2.94
Columbia	8,183,326	87,676 85	54,652 29	7,730 16	37,053 05	147,113 36	2.38
Cortland	22,775,093	79,090 19	98,737 14	29,718 87	104,016 06	310,492 86	1.31
Delaware	8,313,745	18,090 15	108,635 00	11,033 43	37,408 43	168,884 55	2.04
*Dutchess	30,092,251	58,088 50	130,998 45	38,003 81	38,539 01	185,568 64	1.66
*Essex	22,894,543	135,578 15	260,455 34	66,113 15	231,413 63	373,960 51	1.59
*Herkimer	6,041,093	88,117 42	14,990 28	6,255 63	31,864 67	131,197 99	2.03
*Hudson	6,893,896	40,106 25	32,870 86	4,877 53	23,818 47	92,058 00	1.74
Franklin	8,693,016	44,134 03	69,008 33	6,692 42	16,021 33	133,736 13	1.86
Fulton	14,601,997	43,733 53	147,311 53	18,326 37	64,143 80	273,413 73	3.65
Genesee	6,631,191	39,454 63	61,663 81	8,268 97	30,011 43	148,468 33	2.34
Greene	6,801,190	17,248 13	6,847 03	6,636 49	3,193 73	36,514 36	5.37
Herkimer	10,413,368	53,450 63	49,128 75	13,016 71	45,558 49	183,154 37	1.76
Herkimer	15,732,113	65,398 85	290,851 19	19,668 80	63,841 11	444,730 03	2.83
Jefferson	15,401,350	4,298,773 06	1,623,753 81	193,114 07	675,899 26	6,792,549 30	2.35
Kings	14,092,693	33,739 86	23,930 30	5,298 86	18,534 36	90,575 87	1.06
Livingston	14,401,990	30,663 11	41,490 36	18,006 24	63,091 83	153,171 54	1.78
Madison	10,891,025	96,838 76	33,107 43	13,226 20	46,293 03	188,464 51	1.57
Monroe	34,814,410	48,816 00	305,236 89	43,513 03	139,813 09	546,874 00	1.57
Montgomery	8,601,988	88,604 76	148,875 32	10,751 74	37,631 07	269,969 79	3.32
New York	87,811,327	34,869 26	18,636,718 16	1,039,889 16	8,614,619 06	28,641,317 38	2.70
Niagara	14,771,996	160,875 06	144,039 03	18,463 73	64,638 07	387,045 04	1.70
Ontario	27,397,734	138,426 48	50,247 41	34,081 64	119,965 08	380,506 62	1.44
Oneida	32,040,314	188,426 48	291,227 50	34,081 64	140,213 76	610,103 42	1.90
Ontario	15,163,513	30,765 86	147,770 50	23,708 15	73,461 01	250,696 53	1.55

Orange.....	20,713,494	225,671.03	116,051.60	37,140.53	129,991.96	508,885.11	1.71
Orleans.....	10,818,291	11,988.13	76,889.14	13,523.78	47,329.73	149,059.77	1.53
Oswego.....	15,064,198	182,717.85	150,202.86	18,855.16	65,993.06	417,768.93	2.77
Otsego.....	11,796,077	117,122.79	96,918.89	14,738.60	51,564.06	210,338.25	1.73
Putnam.....	24,893,865	98,251.70	9,647.35	7,898.58	26,850.04	70,877.67	1.21
*Queens.....	24,393,800	225,157.22	157,235.21	30,492.25	106,723.88	619,617.58	2.13
*Rensselaer.....	20,072,011	27,094.15	232,235.67	38,340.01	127,190.05	423,749.88	1.46
*Richmond.....	6,714,257	50,893.30	143,254.43	8,392.83	26,374.88	231,374.43	3.46
*Rockland.....	6,935,670	53,408.03	119,257.82	8,669.59	30,343.55	111,678.92	2.01
*Saratoga.....	13,689,163	62,310.98	135,640.78	15,838.45	55,427.60	259,215.61	2.79
Schenectady.....	5,304,377	60,243.55	37,984.92	6,630.47	28,206.65	148,165.59	2.83
Schoharie.....	5,947,078	76,724.44	57,840.49	7,433.55	26,018.73	163,017.26	3.83
Schoharie.....	3,739,938	34,415.33	70,380.65	4,749.92	15,624.73	126,170.63	1.62
Seneca.....	10,004,933	66,062.74	40,237.86	12,506.23	43,771.90	163,579.63	2.31
St. Lawrence.....	15,341,551	78,128.79	189,274.83	19,176.94	67,119.28	253,699.84	1.62
Stauben.....	13,892,455	87,916.96	58,805.00	17,365.57	60,779.40	224,867.02	1.53
Suffolk.....	11,123,813	94,011.67	18,161.77	13,904.76	45,665.68	174,744.88	1.58
Sullivan.....	8,273,683	70,412.23	77,517.96	4,090.85	14,317.89	166,339.02	5.08
Tioga.....	5,790,448	60,470.09	78,876.96	7,233.06	25,333.21	171,927.23	2.97
Tompkins.....	7,065,975	39,534.65	21,675.96	9,559.47	33,538.64	104,631.73	1.34
Ulster.....	14,467,747	213,957.87	182,553.83	18,084.68	63,206.40	477,922.75	3.80
Warren.....	2,750,473	27,068.07	17,266.29	3,413.09	11,945.28	59,633.27	2.18
Washington.....	15,038,008	93,857.85	45,345.36	18,797.51	65,791.89	223,791.95	1.49
Wayne.....	15,269,158	49,189.14	40,214.36	19,086.45	66,202.55	184,292.50	1.21
*Westchester.....	52,678,652	410,453.47	232,878.49	65,848.32	230,469.10	1,099,659.38	2.09
Wilmington.....	8,886,248	23,953.17	17,699.78	11,045.31	35,668.59	90,666.85	1.03
Wyoming.....	7,815,021	11,536.53	26,277.18	9,703.78	34,190.72	82,073.51	1.05
Yates.....							
Total	\$1,860,130,770	\$9,572,016.87	\$26,136,335.30	\$2,325,150.96	\$3,138,028.37	\$46,161,531.50	2.432

* No returns received from these counties, therefore the town and county taxes are from returns of 1933, except Saratoga, and they are from the returns of 1937.
† City covers the whole county, and is included in county taxes.

(XIX.)

SCHEDULE showing the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State, as returned to the Comptroller's office, for the year 1869; also, the number of acres of land, as per Burr's Atlas, and the number of acres assessed in each county.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land as per Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuations.
*Albany.....	325,580	304,738	\$35,345,497	\$7,669,879	\$43,015,376
Allegany.....	1758,380	689,476	7,677,912	860,121	8,538,033
Broome.....	401,404	431,353	6,907,970	797,186	7,705,156
Cattaraugus.....	788,305	802,407	6,018,385	887,102	7,231,994
Cayuga.....	414,678	413,446	16,281,182	4,068,698	20,350,519
Chautauqua.....	680,620	651,171	13,819,890	1,786,875	15,606,765
Chemung.....	1346,000	245,238	7,066,738	1,174,606	8,241,344
Chenango.....	514,800	545,833	9,016,354	1,346,922	10,277,841
Clinton.....	596,800	610,209	5,371,235	792,745	6,163,980
Columbia.....	399,500	388,010	16,146,879	4,863,412	21,010,291
Cortland.....	320,000	310,833	5,310,459	753,909	6,064,368
Delaware.....	983,500	871,327	7,365,319	1,309,777	8,675,096
*Dutchess.....	489,700	496,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	29,152,251
*Erie.....	536,701	612,826	41,462,863	11,431,680	52,894,543
Essex.....	1,138,500	997,652	4,680,868	450,400	5,133,268
Franklin.....	977,388	1,013,978	5,015,601	785,513	5,801,114
Fulton.....	320,500	310,889	3,260,472	493,316	3,753,788
Genesee.....	1625,280	309,804	11,770,391	2,511,112	14,281,503
Greene.....	372,933	388,729	5,275,026	1,056,576	6,331,602
Hamilton.....	680,866	876,837	726,360	10,610	9,523,765
Herkimer.....	877,000	907,946	8,258,366	1,339,064	9,597,430
Jefferson.....	720,574	739,563	12,446,045	2,681,100	15,127,145
Kings.....	48,800	.....	159,154,338	19,378,606	208,433,043
Lewis.....	718,265	735,946	3,583,305	379,697	3,963,002
Livingston.....	326,000	381,847	12,080,307	1,951,324	14,031,631
Madison.....	372,000	389,518	8,641,165	1,828,185	10,469,350
Monroe.....	338,900	391,715	23,066,694	2,739,692	25,806,386
Montgomery.....	321,000	236,759	6,109,330	654,772	6,764,102
New York.....	13,920	.....	654,140,708	281,142,696	935,283,404
Niagara.....	308,632	304,906	12,310,634	2,681,938	14,992,572
Oneida.....	704,740	737,439	14,381,949	2,166,411	16,548,360
Onondaga.....	435,100	461,620	26,553,830	4,499,115	31,052,945
Ontario.....	395,107	390,113	14,749,320	5,174,764	19,924,084
*Orange.....	436,500	451,683	23,329,356	7,576,049	30,905,407
Orleans.....	238,154	235,880	8,976,415	1,150,516	10,127,331
Oswego.....	580,978	681,098	12,566,497	1,598,385	14,164,882
Otsego.....	570,900	609,831	9,599,626	1,674,303	11,273,929
Putnam.....	133,300	130,738	4,357,778	1,074,385	5,432,163
*Queens.....	253,100	184,703	18,274,350	5,769,450	24,043,800
Rensselaer.....	400,700	391,802	21,730,013	7,794,315	29,524,328
*Richmond.....	40,800	30,233	6,747,627	711,330	7,458,957
*Rockland.....	110,500	101,774	5,692,415	1,330,115	7,022,530
*Saratoga.....	511,000	511,598	5,682,341	2,680,325	8,362,666
Schenectady.....	125,000	None returned	4,666,779	550,401	5,217,180
Schoharie.....	397,200	375,061	4,654,969	633,352	5,288,321
Schuyler.....	+	197,597	3,194,515	317,750	3,512,265
Seneca.....	197,550	197,614	9,263,017	1,422,721	10,685,738
St. Lawrence.....	1,738,500	1,662,900	14,946,943	1,558,385	16,505,328
Steuben.....	1897,000	835,000	12,191,305	1,546,322	13,737,627
Suffolk.....	634,000	430,463	9,385,257	2,046,700	11,431,957
Sullivan.....	587,000	606,529	2,815,325	181,139	2,996,464
Tioga.....	313,500	308,757	4,745,707	788,322	5,534,029
Tompkins.....	1371,400	292,092	5,948,968	1,231,735	7,180,703
Ulster.....	701,500	662,766	10,859,402	2,493,953	13,353,355
Warren.....	583,500	509,397	2,170,339	492,906	2,663,245
Washington.....	516,500	493,166	11,906,632	2,304,464	14,211,096
Wayne.....	375,576	354,976	13,116,494	1,681,461	14,797,955
*Westchester.....	390,527	278,529	42,089,998	7,833,654	49,923,652
Wyoming.....	\$	370,955	7,703,654	1,151,644	8,855,298
Yates.....	204,444	207,836	6,971,653	915,608	7,887,261
	28,397,143	727,824,964	\$1,532,720,907	\$344,270,278	\$1,966,646,988

* No returns received from these counties; therefore, taken from statements of 1868, except Saratoga. No returns from that county since 1867.

† Included in Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins.

‡ Includes part of Schuyler.

§ Included in Allegany and Genesee.

|| Includes part of Wyoming.

¶ Exclusive of cities.

(XX.)

SCHEDULE showing the aggregate valuations of real and personal property, the State and local taxes, and the rate per cent for each year from 1845 to 1869, inclusive.

YEAR.	Aggregate valuations.	State taxes.	Town, county and school taxes.	Total taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1. valuation in cents.
1845	\$605,646,095	\$361,809.02	\$3,809,218.33	\$4,170,527.96	0.688
1846	616,334,935	370,557.44	4,276,984.44	4,647,461.88	0.753
1847	632,698,993	392,579.27	4,541,046.33	4,933,625.60	0.765
1848	651,619,595	325,538.72	4,962,819.51	5,288,358.23	0.812
1849	665,850,737	394,555.96	5,214,435.82	5,608,991.78	0.833
1850	727,494,533	364,003.75	5,948,733.65	6,312,737.33	0.867
1851	1,077,851,650	573,545.88	6,180,891.85	6,754,437.73	0.627
1852	1,168,335,237	232,641.69	6,715,046.39	7,007,688.08	0.600
1853	1,256,966,190	285,124.66	8,060,097.03	8,345,221.91	0.737
1854	1,364,154,625	1,020,825.49	8,615,164.35	9,636,090.85	0.706
1855	1,402,646,304	1,430,000.02	11,312,845.04	12,742,845.06	0.832
1856	1,430,334,696	1,751,717.73	11,941,363.94	13,693,081.67	0.957
1857	1,433,305,713	2,221,775.42	12,963,004.78	15,185,780.20	1.067
1858	1,494,947,679	2,467,533.80	13,985,067.46	16,452,568.26	1.093
1859	1,494,912,679	2,468,599.10	14,579,857.15	17,048,456.25	1.164
1860	1,415,237,530	4,305,323.19	15,696,733.29	20,402,276.45	1.395
1861	1,441,707,430	4,276,167.52	15,895,072.61	20,402,276.45	1.413
1862	1,441,707,430	5,197,735.79	15,895,072.61	21,092,808.40	1.442
1863	1,454,454,817	6,191,403.57	16,985,377.09	23,176,781.66	1.594
1864	1,500,992,877	6,077,419.27	18,113,446.11	24,190,865.38	1.598
1865	1,550,876,687	7,189,512.42	18,113,446.11	25,302,958.53	1.633
1866	1,550,876,687	7,189,512.42	18,113,446.11	25,302,958.53	1.633
1867	1,641,107,735	10,627,624.04	18,113,446.11	28,741,173.25	1.745
1868	1,706,093,140	8,083,703.59	18,113,446.11	26,197,153.20	1.536
1869	1,800,120,770	8,138,028.37	18,023,503.13	26,161,531.50	1.463

(XXI.)

SCHEDULE showing the rate of State tax on each dollar of the aggregate valuations of property, from 1816 to 1869, both inclusive.

Year.	Rate-mills.
1816.....	2
1817.....	2
1818.....	2
1819.....	1
1820.....	1
1821.....	1
1822.....	1
1823.....	1
1824.....	1
1825.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1826.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1827.....	1
1828.....	1
1829.....	1
1830.....	1 1-10
1831.....	6-10
1832.....	6-10
1833.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1834.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1835.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1836.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1837.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1838.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1839.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1840.....	1
1841.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1842.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1843.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1844.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1845.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1846.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1847.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1848.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1849.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1850.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1851.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1852.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1853.....	1
1854.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1855.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1856.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1857.....	3
1858.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1859.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1860.....	3 5-6
1861.....	3 7-8
1862.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1863.....	5
1864.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1865.....	4 58-80
1866.....	5 9-16
1867.....	7 8-5
1868.....	5 4-5
1869.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$

(XXII.)

SCHEDULE of Stocks purchased on account of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund during the year ending Sept. 30, 1869.

BOUNTY LOAN 7s OF 1877.

DATE OF PAYMENT AT THIS OFFICE.		Amount of stock.	Accrued interest.	Premium and commissions.	Total amount paid.
1868.					
October	16.....	\$2,000 00	\$41 42	\$158 98	\$2,200 40
	21.....	5,000 00	107 40	342 60	5,450 00
	26.....	20,000 00	451 12	1,348 88	21,800 00
November	6.....	5,000 00	122 50	340 00	5,462 50
	12.....	50,000 00	1,273 61	3,418 89	54,692 50
	13.....	1,000 00	25 67	68 08	1,093 75
	14.....	5,000 00	130 28	328 47	5,468 75
	17.....	10,000 00	264 44	685 56	10,950 00
	18.....	4,000 00	106 56	273 44	4,380 00
	20.....	5,000 00	135 14	389 86	5,475 00
	24.....	17,000 00	476 00	1,117 75	18,593 75
December	5.....	10,000 00	299 44	725 56	11,025 00
	7.....	11,000 00	335 42	792 08	12,127 50
	24.....	10,000 00	.....	725 00	10,725 00
	30.....	1,000 00	34 61	72 89	1,107 50
	31.....	100,000 00	.....	7,375 00	107,375 00
1869.					
January	5.....	17,000 00	18 22	1,234 28	18,247 50
	8.....	52,000 00	80 50	4,194 50	56,275 00
	9.....	14,000 00	21 78	1,122 22	15,145 00
	11.....	9,000 00	15 75	704 25	9,720 00
	12.....	1,000 00	2 14	77 86	1,080 00
	14.....	13,000 00	32 86	1,039 64	14,072 50
	15.....	57,000 00	165 28	4,656 97	61,831 25
	18.....	596,000 00	2,078 67	57,265 11	655,343 78
	19.....	43,000 00	156 68	4,085 00	47,241 68
	20.....	73,000 00	280 00	6,926 00	80,215 00
	22.....	52,000 00	219 12	4,226 88	57,145 96
	25.....	11,000 00	49 19	968 31	12,017 50
	26.....	10,000 00	42 61	688 89	10,737 50
	27.....	2,000 00	10 11	174 89	2,185 00
	28.....	1,000 00	5 25	86 50	1,092 75
	29.....	14,000 00	76 22	1,252 78	15,330 00
	31.....	65,000 00	404 44	5,922 06	71,327 50
February	4.....	5,000 00	32 08	426 42	5,457 50
	8.....	9,000 00	68 00	822 25	9,889 25
	9.....	2,000 00	14 78	186 22	2,200 00
	10.....	25,000 00	189 58	2,310 42	27,500 00
	11.....	7,000 00	56 28	665 00	7,721 28
	18.....	9,000 00	84 57	855 00	9,939 57
	23.....	.....	.....	116 22	116 22
	25.....	9,000 00	96 25	768 75	9,865 00
March	2.....	5,000 00	59 31	380 69	5,439 00
	3.....	10,000 00	120 56	791 94	10,912 50
	4.....	9,000 00	110 25	722 25	9,832 50
	8.....	1,000 00	12 83	77 17	1,090 00
	10.....	20,000 00	268 22	1,581 67	21,850 00
	15.....	9,000 00	133 59	710 16	9,843 75
	20.....	7,000 00	107 53	541 22	7,648 75
	24.....	1,000 00	16 14	76 36	1,092 50
	30.....	2,000 00	34 61	150 39	2,185 00
	31.....	5,000 00	57 50	381 25	5,468 75
April	3.....	204,000 00	2,658 22	15,936 78	222,595 00
	5.....	5,000 00	90 42	378 32	5,468 75
	7.....	12,000 00	224 00	921 00	13,145 00
	8.....	2,000 00	37 72	152 28	2,190 00
	9.....	9,000 00	171 50	694 75	9,866 25
	13.....	1,000 00	19 82	76 42	1,096 25
	14.....	10,000 00	200 28	774 72	10,975 00
	16.....	8,000 00	164 89	625 11	8,790 00
	20.....	8,000 00	169 56	650 44	8,820 00
	21.....	1,000 00	21 39	78 61	1,100 00
	22.....	1,000 00	21 52	78 43	1,100 00
	24.....	42,000 00	953 00	3,448 00	47,400 00
	27.....	8,000 00	126 32	478 42	8,613 75
	28.....	8,000 00	129 00	639 25	8,611 25

(XXII.)—Continued.

DATE OF PAYMENT AT THIS OFFICE.		Amount of stock.	Accrued in- terest.	Premiums and com- missions.	Total amount paid.
1869.					
May	8.	\$2,000 00	\$47 06	\$155 44	\$2,202 50
	6.	5,000 00	194 44	635 56	5,590 00
	23.	5,000 00	142 22	407 08	5,550 00
	23.	512,000 00	14,891 43	42,753 57	569,585 00
June	1.	21,000 00	612 50	1,750 00	22,862 50
	2.	7,000 00	205 53	551 97	7,757 50
	7.	2,000 00	50 28	164 72	2,225 00
	8.	26,000 00	30 53	2,016 97	28,047 50
	10.	16,000 00	494 67	1,305 33	17,800 00
	12.	1,000 00	63 22	168 78	2,225 00
	12.	1,000 00	81 31	81 19	1,112 50
	15.	10,000 00		787 50	10,787 50
	16.	21,000 00	32 08	1,655 42	22,687 50
	19.	2,000 00		155 00	2,155 00
	24.	25,000 00		1,968 75	26,968 75
	29.	10,000 00		850 00	10,850 00
July	2.	2,000 00	39	164 61	2,165 00
	3.	56,000 00	22 28	4,862 72	60,995 00
	6.	3,000 00	1 75	253 25	3,255 00
	7.	16,000 00	18 67	1,381 23	17,400 00
	9.	1,000 00	1 36	83 64	1,085 00
	10.	273,000 00	530 83	22,356 67	296,887 50
		\$2,760,000 00	\$32,359 70	\$235,735 70	\$3,028,085 40
ENLARGEMENT LOANS.					
1868.					
Nov.	21, 6s July 1, 1872.	\$6,000 00	\$51 29	\$68 71	\$6,120 00
	6s January 1, 1873.	10,000 00	85 45	109 21	10,194 69
Dec.	8, 6s November 1, 1873.	200 00	2 23	2 27	204 50
	11, 6s October 1, 1874.	3,000 00	35 50	62 00	3,097 50
	16, 6s July 1, 1873.	8,000 00		120 00	8,120 00
	17, 6s July 1, 1872.	46,000 00		575 00	46,575 00
	17, 6s November 1, 1873.	39,000 00		487 50	39,487 50
	23, 6s July 1, 1872.	2,000 00		40 00	2,040 00
	23, 6s January 1, 1873.	10,000 00		200 00	10,200 00
	23, 6s July 1, 1873.	12,000 00		240 00	12,240 00
	23, 6s October 1, 1874.	6,000 00		120 00	6,120 00
	31, 6s July 1, 1872.	2,000 00		25 00	2,025 00
	31, 6s July 1, 1873.	3,000 00		37 50	3,037 50
1869.					
Jan.	7, 6s July 1, 1873.	3,000 00	3 00	49 50	3,052 50
	12, 6s October 1, 1874.	22,000 00	40 33	509 67	22,550 00
	13, 6s July 1, 1872.	1,000 00	2 00	30 50	1,032 50
	13, 6s July 1, 1873.	6,000 00	12 00	123 00	6,135 00
	19, 6s July 1, 1872.	1,000 00	3 00	24 50	1,027 50
	19, 6s July 1, 1873.	1,000 00	3 00	24 50	1,027 50
	26, 6s November 1, 1873.	20,000 00	33 23	541 67	20,575 00
	30, 6s November 1, 1873.	6,000 00	29 00	166 00	6,195 00
April	26, 6s October 1, 1874.	8,000 00	32 00	148 00	8,180 00
	29, 6s October 1, 1874.	5,000 00	23 23	95 42	5,118 75
May	10, 6s July 1, 1873.	15,000 00	95 00	317 50	15,412 50
	12, 6s October 1, 1874.	9,000 00	61 50	186 00	9,247 50
	15, 6s Nov. 1, 1873.	2,000 00	14 67	40 33	2,055 00
	18, 6s July 1, 1872.	10,000 00	73 33	196 67	10,270 00
	21, 6s July 1, 1872.	10,000 00	83 33	204 17	10,287 50
	26, 6s July 1, 1872.	5,500 00	50 42	114 58	5,665 00
June	16, 6s January 1, 1873.	13,000 00		227 50	13,227 50
	16, 6s July 1, 1873.	6,000 00		105 00	6,105 00
		\$290,700 00	\$788 74	\$5,181 70	\$296,670 44

(XXII.)—Continued.

SINKING FUND DEFICIENCY LOAN.

5's July 1, 1875.

DATE OF PAYMENT AT THIS OFFICE.	Amount of stock.	Discount.	Accrued interest.	Premium and commissions.	Total amount paid.
1868.					
Nov. 9.....	\$40,000 00	.....	\$219 18	.....	\$40,219 18
11.....	5,000 00	.....	28 77	.....	5,028 77
13.....	10,000 00	.....	60 27	.....	10,060 27
13.....	2,500 00	\$64 73	14 73	\$6 25	2,456 25
19.....	6,000 00	.....	41 10	.....	6,041 10
21.....	10,000 00	.....	71 23	.....	10,071 23
21.....	5,000 00	34 93	34 93	12 50	5,012 50
Dec. 31.....	10,000 00	50 00	.....	25 00	9,975 00
1869.					
Jan'y 5.....	5,000 00	53 89	3 89	12 50	4,962 50
7.....	*4,500 00	26 25	8 75	11 25	4,488 75
March 15.....	15,000 00	39 58	152 08	37 50	15,150 00
	\$113,000 00	\$269 38	\$629 93	\$105 00	\$113,465 55

CANAL FUND DEFICIENCY LOAN.

6's October 1, 1875.

DATE OF PAYMENT AT THIS OFFICE.	Amount of stock.	Accrued interest.	Premium and commissions.	Total amount paid.
1869.				
May 15.....	\$2,000 00	\$14 67	\$40 38	\$2,055 00

LOAN FOR THE PAYMENT OF CANAL REVENUE CERTIFICATES.

1868.				
Nov. 21, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	\$20,000 00	\$256 44	\$327 62	\$20,584 06
Dec. 7, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	5,000 00	55 83	55 67	5,112 50
11, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	47,000 00	556 17	971 33	48,527 50
1869.				
May 15, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	5,000 00	36 66	100 84	5,137 50
	\$87,000 00	\$905 10	\$1,456 46	\$89,361 56

LOAN TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.

1869.				
Jan. 13, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	\$20,000 00	\$40 00	\$510 00	\$20,550 00
23, 6s December 1st, 1877.....	1,000 00	4 50	25 75	1,031 25
Feb. 3, 6s December 1st, 1877.....	7,000 00	38 50	259 00	7,297 50
May 15, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	1,000 00	7 33	20 17	1,027 50
13, 6s July 1st, 1873.....	10,000 00	33 34	204 16	10,237 50
	\$39,000 00	\$173 67	\$1,020 08	\$40,193 75

* This purchase was subsequently canceled, and amount refunded into the Treasury January 9, 1869.

(XXII.)—Continued.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT FIVE TWENTY REGISTERED STOCK, REDEEMABLE
AT PLEASURE AFTER JULY 1st, 1872.

DATE OF PAYMENT AT THIS OFFICE.	Amount of stock.	Discount.	Accrued in- terest.	Premiums and com- missions.	Total amount paid.
1868. Nov. 5.....	\$10,000 00	.....	\$276 04	\$498 96	\$10,775 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount of stock.	Discount.	Accrued in- terest.	Premiums and com- missions.	Total amount paid.
Bounty loan.....	\$2,760,000 00	.....	\$22,359 70	\$235,725 70	\$2,028,085 40
Enlargement loans.....	290,700 00	.....	788 74	5,181 70	296,670 44
Sinking Fund deficiency loan.....	113,000 00	\$369 38	629 98	105 00	113,465 55
Canal Fund deficiency loan.....	2,000 00	.....	14 67	40 33	2,055 00
Loan for payment of canal revenue certifi- cates.....	87,000 00	.....	905 10	1,456 46	89,361 56
Loan for payment of the floating debt of the State.....	22,000 00	.....	173 67	1,020 08	40,193 75
United States loan.....	10,000 00	.....	276 04	498 96	10,775 00
	\$3,301,700 00	\$369 38	\$25,147 85	\$244,028 33	\$3,590,606 70

(XXIII.)

SCHEDULE of the receipts and payments on account of the canals during the year ending September 30th, 1869.

Receipts during the year :

From tolls.....	\$4,112,878 52
Rent of surplus water.....	1,215 00
Interest on current revenues.....	46,506 26
Miscellaneous receipts.....	680 82
	<u>\$4,161,280 10</u>

Payments during the year :

To Canal Commissioners, for repairs.....	\$267,076 10
To contractors, for repairs.....	785,560 90
To superintendents, for repairs.....	81,851 37
To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors, and expenses of collectors' offices.....	77,419 04
To weighmasters.....	12,619 99
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing, and other miscellaneous payments..	53,980 12
	<u>1,278,507 52</u>

Surplus revenues \$2,882,772 58

Payments to Sinking Funds, viz :

Under article 7, section 2.....	\$1,500,000 00
Under article 7, section 3.....	1,382,772 58
	<u>2,882,772 58</u>

Schedule of the Canal Debt 30th September, 1869, showing each description of stock, the amount redeemable in each year, and the annual interest of the same.

WHEN DUE.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.
1867.....		\$160	\$160
Pays no interest.....		\$160	\$160
1872.....	\$2,442,400		\$2,442,400
1873.....	5,451,800		5,451,800
1874.....	2,168,000	\$1,129,420	3,297,420
1875.....	485,000		485,000
1877.....	888,000		888,000
Debt paying interest.....	\$11,435,200	\$1,129,420	\$12,564,620
Debt not paying interest.....		160	160
Total debt.....	\$11,435,200	\$1,129,580	\$12,564,780
Annual interest.....	\$686,112	\$56,471	\$742,583

An analysis of the foregoing table.

Principal of debt, and sections of article 7 of the Constitution.		Annual interest of the debt.
Section 1, 6s	\$1,129,420	\$56,471
Section 3, 6s	9,821,200	589,272
Section 12, 6s	1,614,000	96,840
	\$12,564,620	\$742,583

The interest on the debt is about 5.91 per cent.

*Recapitulation of the foregoing statement of the Canal Debt paying
interest on the 30th September, 1869.*

Under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution.....	\$1,129,420
Under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution.....	9,821,200
Under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution.....	1,614,000
	<u><u>\$12,564,620</u></u>

(XXIV.)

SCHEDULE showing the amount paid from the Treasury for various items of expenditure in each fiscal year, for eleven years, from 1859 to 1869, both inclusive.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Salaries of the officers of government.....	\$38,717 30	\$38,325 56	\$37,496 14	\$42,026 51	\$40,429 53
Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court.....	106,681 25	160,913 47	118,163 37	118,307 69	122,500 00
Expenses of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court for stenographer, libraries, clerks and attendants.....	1,077 50	8,303 10	571 57	2,826 02	7,258 73
Clerks in the public offices.....	35,043 65	36,133 32	38,133 05	33,532 23	37,584 37
Expenses of the public offices.....	9,479 69	10,969 70	4,924 21	6,878 96	4,789 30
Postage for the public offices.....	3,168 11	2,485 83	2,612 09	3,039 14	6,094 41
*Stationery for public offices.....	4,578 65	8,891 26	2,117 92	3,006 63	3,105 84
Legislature, pay of members and officers.....	93,186 60	91,935 55	81,346 70	89,924 60	102,424 54
Legislature, contingent expenses.....	32,718 50	32,853 66	35,997 92	28,147 01	43,997 95
Printing for the State.....	158,929 88	181,796 76	182,496 25	102,498 85	102,232 80
Capitol, expenses of.....	15,929 86	27,204 66	13,318 41	12,486 54	15,731 28
New Capitol.....	13,686 94	12,955 87	6,146 84	4,612 64	51,593 66
State Hall, expenses of.....	12,302 38	10,413 71	10,856 24	9,585 81	6,389 27
State Library, expenses of.....	6,333 52	6,632 69	4,850 80	5,135 16	5,106 80
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History.....	4,360 00	4,983 33	3,200 00	2,769 09	2,500 00
Regents of the University.....	2,448 50	2,632 45	3,021 08	2,768 84	2,962 81
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library.....	86,000 90	51,416 00	65,500 00	43,074 44	32,000 00
Onondaga salt springs.....	38,953 16	26,689 29	15,187 01	336,758 86	549,697 35
Militia and National Guard.....	132,656 26	33,275 52	12,117 45	4,952 30	1,060 39
Arsenals and armories.....	7,323 47	3,056 95	5,163 54	4,367 59	2,985 77
Costs of suits and counsel fees.....	8,226 37	3,000 00	2,276 61	2,850 68	1,392 04
Governor, house rent and taxes.....	769 09	750 00	994 27	750 00	1,299 38
Governor, incidental expenses of government.....	8,768 00	8,186 00	10,473 09	6,767 78	12,877 78
Promotion of agriculture.....	5,022 32	8,849 39	3,323 14	5,200 96	4,353 88
Rivers, roads and bridges.....	4,535 37	6,132 21	389 41	21,769 64	21,769 64
State prisons, including building.....	298,881 54	362,028 64	350,370 85	183,889 03	183,889 03
Asylum for insane convicts.....	25,316 79	17,483 10	14,322 53	12,767 41	11,567 64
Asylum for insane convicts.....	24,886 15	20,017 00	23,550 27	18,906 29	18,596 30
Transportation of convicts.....					
Orphan asylums, dispensaries, charity week day schools, hospitals and other charitable institutions.....	97,766 29	66,037 44	11,835 00	65,679 17	95,447 73
New York Institution for the deaf and dumb.....	34,553 07	86,799 60	50,080 98	53,472 65	53,472 65
New York Institution for the blind.....	21,431 86	20,766 16	21,436 51	20,501 80	26,996 64
New York State Institution for the blind, Batavia.....					
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New York.....	23,600 00	46,000 00	74,789 00	49,000 00	24,000 00
Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.....	25,000 00	30,000 00	56,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum.....	12,657 87	17,975 49	16,244 08	9,634 78	8,216 84

(XXIV.)—Continued.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
State Asylum for Idiots	\$15,000 00	\$23,500 00	\$23,000 00	\$23,000 00	\$18,000 00
State Willard Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane	1,023,870 12	1,173,707 69	884,661 56	2,804,433 31	1,457,317 72
State taxes and other appropriations for canal purposes	7,660 77	6,043 43	8,833 04	9,493 63	6,488 51
Natural history	96,353 97	98,244 96	6,641 84	6,641 84	.....
Quarantine	28,116 20	28,965 83	20,423 44	20,405 16	31,749 63
Bank Department .....	.....	5,900 65	8,860 46	9,583 66	11,874 85
Insurance Department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to railroads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relief of sick and wounded soldiers and military agencies .....	.....	.....	.....	7,337 96	43,468 31
	\$2,535,213 21	\$2,632,866 20	\$3,181,501 45	\$4,325,933 69	\$3,860,398 87

* Stationery was furnished to the clerks of the Senate and Assembly in 1859-60.

† Includes expenses of August and September, 1862.

‡ Ten months.

(XXIV.)—Continued.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Salaries of the officers of government	\$45,663 38	\$45,545 03	\$47,903 95	\$47,505 06	\$56,946 53	\$55,375 52
Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court	136,848 96	139,470 83	139,500 00	139,500 00	138,661 66	138,138 39
Expenses of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court for stenographer, libraries, clerks and attendants	9,110 24	1,940 00	1,604 00	6,899 60	8,387 12	9,617 25
Clerks in the public offices	44,588 26	51,702 24	57,406 56	61,474 65	66,532 56	69,045 50
Expenses of the public offices	6,108 13	7,354 76	9,110 80	16,845 78	30,160 23	20,746 34
Postage for the public offices	5,655 19	5,991 58	5,005 54	5,203 70	4,874 14	4,314 02
*Stationery for the public offices	4,259 31	3,748 79	3,748 79	3,029 37	3,270 54	4,909 61
Legislature, pay of members and officers	101,369 20	104,720 40	105,978 90	108,825 20	131,487 80	131,848 10
Legislature, contingent expenses	63,680 86	93,436 64	77,061 62	119,352 37	128,686 33	138,905 64
Printing for the State	165,715 20	214,161 50	193,221 59	198,650 82	207,385 07	192,287 17
Capitol, expenses of	20,131 36	18,840 00	20,719 24	13,186 74	22,416 67	17,596 56
New Capitol	9,453 55	10,960 08	65,350 00	10,000 00	50,000 00	451,215 63
State Hall, expenses of	6,530 40	6,628 96	10,702 33	7,478 87	8,464 20	6,186 99
State Library, expenses of	18,471 53	12,135 60	12,432 33	12,051 41	18,463 90	15,332 53
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History	3,000 00	7,412 88	7,607 91	16,796 77	22,114 98	13,067 53
Regents of the University	4,986 11	4,570 00	4,205 86	5,600 00	6,860 00	6,899 61
Onondaga Salt Springs	50,000 00	3,204 13	5,011 84	5,089 50	10,820 86	4,853 22
Militia and National Guard	593,656 59	48,000 00	453,056 45	800,994 38	50,000 00	50,000 00
Arsenals and armories	4,778 56	23,745 89	33,305 05	37,452 30	31,258 10	25,988 99
Costs of suits and counsel fees	3,333 64	10,694 43	7,231 49	7,582 49	8,212 10	13,176 36
Governor, house rent and taxes	1,500 00	3,558 15	5,300 56	1,400 00	5,870 61	5,968 35
Governor, incidental expenses of government	10,917 00	4,100 00	5,608 00	18,613 00	16,747 96	13,631 41
Promotion of agriculture	8,586 28	15,204 32	8,392 12	4,379 53	14,747 96	24,581 49
Rivers, roads and bridges	168,849 84	99,200 32	93,332 14	105,070 93	14,881 22	24,173 66
State prisons, including building	378,323 82	335,720 92	644,618 67	895,435 18	87,907 98	46,633 84
Asylum for Insane Convicts	15,072 38	123,103 35	16,618 87	17,917 61	\$994,539 98	**1,106,068 72
Transportation of convicts	16,560 00	23,070 40	30,746 60	26,927 10	\$19,136 94	**15,049 16
Orphan asylums, dispensaries, charity week day schools, hospitals and other charitable institutions	184,587 83	167,198 90	187,874 73	194,537 25	141,398 84	491,054 17
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	57,718 96	70,321 40	59,758 00	104,467 25	85,877 98	130,731 00
New York Institution for the Blind and Batavia	25,686 96	68,312 65	52,472 81	93,441 53	60,183 29	34,431 96
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New York	94,000 00	52,000 00	53,172 36	117,702 88	156,279 00	54,989 00
Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents	95,000 00	52,000 00	45,000 00	55,000 00	95,000 00	40,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum	18,614 82	19,008 36	21,368 94	23,768 64	16,458 98	47,092 11
State Asylum for Idiots	18,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	29,000 00	29,200 00	41,803 77
State Withard Asylum for the Insane	67,000 00	118,643 53	94,000 00	94,000 00	94,000 00	94,000 00
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane	139,467 00	35,992 00	35,992 00	35,992 00	124,300 49	110,585 80
State taxes and other appropriations for canal purposes	556,000 23	975,913 34	2,207,615 86	1,432,541 94	1,066,513 67	1,860,136 84

(XXIV.)—Continued.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Natural History	\$5,976 63	\$9,008 32	\$8,092 16	\$7,810 54	\$1,019 70	\$11,033 66
Quarantine	\$0,437 49	\$2,340 19	\$8,571 11	\$6,339 96	\$23,640 06	\$42,436 21
Bank Department	\$2,373 36	\$7,659 07	\$3,216 53	\$1,829 18	\$3,671 45	\$2,937 12
Insurance Department	15,411 56	\$9,137 51	21,569 27	34,463 56	\$3,619 61	\$5,640 44
Aid to railroads .....	.....	\$30,000 00	.....	.....	\$30,000 00	107,610 00
Relief of sick and wounded soldiers and military agencies ..	131,478 37	142,311 83	127,575 64	97,930 95	92,400 99	76,408 99
	\$2,987,536 40	\$4,380,061 40	\$5,400,438 80	\$4,682,314 84	\$4,798,266 27	\$6,394,671 91

* Stationery was furnished to the clerks of the Senate and Assembly in 1859-60.

† Includes \$5,000 for steam pipe and heating apparatus.

‡ Eleven months.

§ Includes \$28,024.20 for repairing and furnishing Governor's house.

** Thirteen months.

"State prisons" include the following:

1865, manufacturing	\$75,473 85
1866, manufacturing	\$30,739 35
1867, manufacturing	\$16,487 47
1868, manufacturing	\$19,369 16
1869, manufacturing	\$8,500 00
1868, wood land	10,000 00
1868, altering rolling mill	179,107 50
1869, manufacturing	107,536 83
1869, quarry contract, damages	

(XXV.)

ABSTRACT of reports from Orphan Asylums, Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c., as to their operations for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869.

	Value of property of all kinds exclusive of indebtedness.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1869.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.			CHILDREN SUPPORTED.	
		From State.	All other sources including balance from previous year.	Salaries.	Support.	Other purposes.	Cash on hand Octo-ber 1, 1869.	In Asylum during year. Time of supp't. No. of days.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$69,767 96	\$1,456 31	\$3,484 05	\$2,187 01	\$5,360 37	\$1,104 55	\$2,388 43	130 34,796
American Female Guardian Society and Home for Friendless.....	107,000 00	1,339 56	53,505 57	13,878 00	.....	46,756 33	9,654 99	150 54,750
Albany Juvenile Reformatory.....	6,700 00	1,389 34	1,675 81	.....	.....	7,768 36	245 79	27 7,157
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	16,042 66	.....	8,239 25	143 53	2,410 89	2,943 28	333 56	83 18,711
Albany Guardian Society and Home for Friendless.....	28,808 13	215 28	12,819 11	405 11	.....	11,607 83	1,021 45	32 6,919
Buffalo Widow and Infant Asylum.....	13,714 26	358 68	5,814 04	.....	3,053 00	3,117 56	21 50	217 23,449
Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum.....	20,553 00	153 64	2,600 00	1,510 00	1,964 50	450 00	.....	55 13,558
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	39,911 79	373 07	19,736 01	345 95	7,101 81	4,937 45	295 51	179 9,618
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	76,500 00	1,209 76	31,449 03	3,673 65	9,300 96	5,070 99	4,514 29	499 50,693
Children's Day Home, Troy.....	11,250 00	360 26	2,709 14	.....	1,005 26	1,334 20	43 04	248 14,305
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	29,400 00	890 04	4,644 83	636 00	3,883 41	4,738 46	482 00	138 31,534
Colored Home, New York.....	80,700 00	2,056 28	28,290 58	2,125 00	19,106 73	10,204 13	1,980 50	696 78,996
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	100,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	330 00	3,343 40	3 930
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	73,763 00	370 21	17,779 69	9,317 87	9,612 00	13,827 03	.....	109 29,565
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York.....	392,563 64	25,000 00	41,243 54	5,237 37	23,863 60	32,954 93	6,408 29	337 97,005
Church Charity Foundation of Brooklyn.....	78,470 00	276 50	20,570 18	1,878 53	5,138 14	9,739 98	8,321 97	64 14,680
Church Charity Foundation, Albany.....	8,250 00	292 72	6,597 70	1,589 96	.....	5,300 46	2,133 93	313 24,364
Children's Friend Society, Buffalo.....	33,000 00	163 97	6,241 40	1,462 00	2,948 81	2,235 47	69 09	59 14,623
Charity Foundation of Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	196,000 00	7,065 72	177,189 78	.....	.....	179,178 46	5,077 94	340 119,598
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	237,000 00	1,534 24	31,613 56	916 00	4,779 48	91,331 00	6,111 24	40 14,600
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum.....	19,796 36	1,137 36	9,641 90	1,149 50	3,716 20	5,707 20	195 66	44 14,452
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	183,000 00	5,073 55	50,699 20	11,064 38	2,754 50	47,369 60	4,171 12	393 124,168
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	78,000 00	.....	24,130 29	9,024 88	.....	11,353 64	5,000 00	965 80,000
Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society No. 1, Brooklyn.....	11,000 00	.....	4,265 47	244 00	800 00	3,089 05	131 96	..... 71
Female Academy Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.....	246,200 00	384 35	67,749 71	.....	26,200 00	28,491 02	14,415 94	194 58,089
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.....	.....	1,356 55	5,760 84	.....	.....	5,760 84	.....	80 12,484
Home of Good Shepard, Brooklyn.....	8,300 79	137 03	3,771 49	443 56	931 20	1,092 00	476 76	34 7,941
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(XXV.)—Continued.

	Value of property of all kinds exclusive of indebtedness.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1899.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			Cash on hand October 1, 1899.	CHILDREN SUPPORTED.	Time of support during No. of days.
		From State.	All other sources including balance from previous year.	Salaries.	Support.	Other purposes.			
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	\$31,920 82	\$1,065 25	\$13,004 72	\$955 75	...	\$13,197 19	\$3,949 12	61	13,679
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	31,000 00	185 04	107,120 84	695 73	...	59 80	4,700 00	121	10,312
Home of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	265 00	...	...	450 00	...	73,997 98	1,599 16	365	64,192
Home for Friendless, New York.....	26,457 95	2,093 40	5,594 17	1,004 83	3,021 66	2,060 82	5,320 00	88	14,119
Home for Mercy, New York.....	87,000 00	...	43,187 02	1,127 00	10,943 20	25,766 83	2,000 00	48	12,870
Home for the Friendless of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	8,500 00	...	8,590 00	...	...	1,630 00	569 36	6	10,932
Home for the Friendless of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Schenectady.....	4,500 00	594 61	2,183 86	332 61	706 30	1,159 70	1,866	16	1,866
Home for the Friendless, Utica.....	9,000 00	34 84	13,445 80	305 43	1,024 72	2,525 50	9,625 50	73	3,690
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	18,912 50	790 56	5,105 91	893 83	2,144 91	1,525 55	1,331 18	73	15,183
Le Contain's St. Mary's Dead and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	27,150 54	924 91	5,224 63	...	1,200 00	7,269 00	...	45	14,497
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.....	...	1,483 64	287 00	...	...	680 54	1,060 10	300	4,068
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	54,000 00	2,437 76	53,861 97	3,733 86	23,067 39	27,506 33	2,063 15	649	78,417
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....	4,681 71	1,246 55	14,836 53	8,799 43	...	11,856 46	...	...	...
Orphans' Home Asylum of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	47,955 63	1,391 06	20,605 52	1,910 06	11,103 82	19,034 68	95 57	40	12,880
Orphans' Home and Asylum of Protestant Episcopal Church, N. Y.....	136,042 23	533 05	19,467 82	1,796 25	1,544 16	7,846 00	548 41	155	43,786
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	51,600 00	756 77	12,913 12	1,824 00	4,776 00	6,955 70	14 36	74	14,648
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	52,535 59	...	185,749 76	5,500 45	19,556 00	171,556 53	1,093 38	189	61,094
Orphan Asylum Society in city of New York.....	485,546 00	1,749 50	33,170 48	2,470 33	8,262 90	11,435 78	12,711 80	182	43,803
Orphan Asylum Society in city of Brooklyn.....	102,240 00	719 09	83,170 48	3,373 33	11,047 97	9,186 74	2,524 03	58	18,103
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	26,536 92	813 44	8,296 81	8,321 00	3,660 83	11,263 30	4,301 80	166	35,770
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing.....	42,800 00	8,129 58	15,428 13	7,321 00	3,968 83	14,244 13	12,063 12	1,027	30,172
Ponckkeeps Orphan Home and Home for Friendless.....	33,228 00	1,397 16	15,077 43	8,917 00	...	11,263 30	1,150 18	75	813,928
Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum in New York.....	225,000 00	7,420 58	96,146 49	7,321 00	3,968 83	11,263 30	1,150 18	1,027	30,172
Rochester Industrial School.....	14,800 00	883 96	2,514 79	7,321 00	3,968 83	11,263 30	1,150 18	75	813,928
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	150,000 00	8,790 70	95,079 44	8,795 00	52,660 57	15,604 57	1,150 18	75	813,928
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton, Richmond county.....	36,800 00	5,564 81	3,771 16	8,795 00	4,880 01	1,588 80	600 59	150	27,646
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	33,300 00	203 54	7,076 00	1,776 87	4,880 01	2,008 00	...	16	5,045
St. Vincent's German R. C. Orphan Asylum Society, Rochester.....	18,889 14	419 70	8,377 63	333 95	4,008 45	3,192 59	43 10	138	40,213
Society for Relief of Destitute Children and Seamen.....	16,266 73	77 14	6,977 63	...	...	5,490 53	...	34	6,534
Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, N. Y.....	10,500 00	76 78	16,919 84	2,069 10	6,963 95	5,823 63	2,121 89	141	29,706
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	96,500 00	2,039 55	15,323 53	2,069 10	6,963 95	5,823 63	...	303	78,347
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	18,885 00	...	8,969 79	2,069 10	7,414 12	1,875 26	...	139	15,427
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	19,080 00	...	8,807 08	2,069 10	7,414 12	1,875 26	...	149	22,843
Society for Protection of Destitute R. C. Children at Buffalo (male).....	1,650 00	65 61	1,555 24	190 00	5,793 06	9,109 97	...	97	4,302
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	254 54	...	7,893 86	2,449 00	4,149 17	2,336 04	...	96	19,490
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	544 19	...	7,296 36	2,114 00	5,133 00	1,013 28	...	138	33,477

	11,400 00	4,031 31	4,532 05	3,200 00	2,660 84	3,057 62	2,054 98	88	8,044
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	189,200 00	1,836 90	37,995 40	882 50	17,110 65	15,007 60	5,262 46	199	54,260
St. Joseph's Asylum in New York								10	280
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	31,038 27	562 10	1,400 00	625 00	37 50	2,312 35	464 75	123	30,744
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica	20,000 00	322 54	6,986 32	625 00	3,969 23	22,800 13	1,137 28	131	33,097
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	26,855 54	694 95	30,187 87	780 00	5,792 81	22,800 13	1,137 28	41	11,440
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	5,135 00	694 95	2,070 87	1,006 00	3,136 94	1,450 00	.....	22	6,329
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and Academy, Canandaigua	4,250 00	270 00	2,741 00	1,006 00	6,050 00	4,340 02	700 13	121	29,727
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Rochester	35,000 00	400 00	9,920 62	91 00	9,441 84	2,995 37	605 00	130	36,868
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	8,247 19	480 70	12,644 75	378 00	3,380 26	5,059 27	65 00	166	39,967
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	18,000 00	7,004 25	276,183 05	12,339 39	74,639 09	189,259 75	7,059 07	1,269	331,735
Society for Protection of Destitute R. C. Children in New York city	9,000 00	1,000 00	9,025 02	1,189 50	1,189 50	23,449 66	1,717 25	91	22,000
St. Barnabas' House, New York	62,350 00	81 74	37,153 17	800 00	1,778 00	23,449 66	1,717 25	12	4,480
Syracuse Home Association	17,042 66		5,729 25	143 52	2,410 89	2,942 38	202 56	13	1,087
Society for Protection of Destitute R. C. Children at Buffalo (female)	10,275 00		107 00	1,668 31	7,709 52	274 44	3,002 42	15	1,388
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	27,000 00	861 61	52,796 89	1,568 31	41,704 44	7,709 52	3,002 42	125	32,841
Sheltering Arms, New York	31,960 39	932 16	7,300 40	800 26	5,873 83	5,096 09	.....	112	35,672
St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	26,107 04		9,519 20	1,754 05	6,019 63	6,498 09	.....	152	34,618
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	34,740 00		8,059 88	385 00	5,981 56	1,314 57	498 80	125	37,989
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	48,400 00	235 91	13,310 31	385 00	7,275 71	5,594 41	.....	103	29,463
Troy Orphan Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Children, Versailles, Erie co.	13,737 96	8,329 72	3,724 79	2,074 60	4,826 65	6,901 35	84 81	92	30,714
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	55,929 69	7,048 88	11,697 87	1,675 79	9,199 89	7,786 76	861 55	183	46,578
Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York	95,200 00	515 30	19,037 20	1,622 37	5,937 51	11,992 62	.....	131	29,099
	31,330 00	12,292 92	41,971 83	3,204 93	20,194 86	22,643 23	8,122 14	296	103,294
								No. of benef- ciary patients	
St. Elizabeth Hospital, Utica	1,855 31	154 71	3,902 39	601 50	.....	3,851 33	51 06	29	5,614
Thursdington Hospital, Cooperstown	7,550 00	3,296 00	5,967 92	.....	.....	5,779 84	814 05	22	2,537
St. Francis Asylum and Hospital, Buffalo	30,411 00	8,296 00	7,643 49	.....	.....	10,125 03	814 55	101	19,648
N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, New York	18,500 00	608 50	8,971 31	350 00	.....	8,745 75	483 96	122	2,902
Brooklyn City Hospital	175,000 00	3,112 00	70,672 38	6,993 28	.....	66,379 82	471 28	356	18,274
St. Mary's Living-in Hospital, Buffalo	11,315 25	4,063 00	4,554 88	.....	.....	8,576 83	30 00	144	13,453
Nursery and Child's Living-in Hospital, New York	34,000 00	6,000 00	9,600 00	.....	.....	18,140 00	.....	39	2,844
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	53,012 53	1,710 00	29,388 55	2,430 24	.....	25,556 71	1,411 60	504	43,490
St. Vincent's Hospital, Brooklyn	7,500 00	1,710 00	25,903 01	790 44	.....	28,447 14	1,375 43	1,519	34,336
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	69,387 56	4,751 50	10,739 14	1,137 50	.....	14,231 35	34 79	401	11,488
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	55,000 00	2,230 24	15,045 93	1,777 97	.....	16,208 08	121 17	391	24,692
Rochester City Hospital	200,414 90	6,534 00	37,155 33	8,793 55	.....	40,085 50	110 18	1,161	60,000
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	149 92	1,000 00	8,304 85	.....	.....	7,953 84	440 74	20	3,972
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	41,500 00	1,000 00	17,643 85	4,775 36	.....	12,717 09	151 41	30	5,211
Home for Incurables, West Farms	51,657 05	14,410 00	9,632 95	700 00	.....	22,342 95	.....	116	11,745
Troy Hospital	76,669 72	2,243 57	24,573 23	1,885 50	.....	27,536 73	.....	414	14,708
Albany Hospital	62,334 00	9,950 00	54,366 00	1,730 00	.....	63,596 00	.....	767	34,912
St. Francis Hospital of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis	64,112 08	9,728 25	15,547 36	3,225 45	.....	22,050 05	.....	440	34,269
Buffalo General Hospital	92,000 00	2,722 00	34,046 93	6,165 75	.....	29,739 66	.....	353	11,745
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	8,600 00		4,143 43	4,499 92	.....	6,030 06	.....	1,291	51,640
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, New York					.....			

HOSPITALS.

(XXV.)—Continued.

Value of property of all kinds exclusive of indebtedness.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1869.		EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.			PATENTS SUPPORTED.
	From State.	All other sources including balance from previous year.	Salaries.	Support.	Other purposes.	
DISPENSARIES.						
Albany City Dispensary	\$50 00	\$768 75	\$75 00	.....	\$1,119 79	743
Buffalo Homoeopathic Dispensary	.....	50 00	.....	.....	217 56	1,873
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	155 39	991 65	.....	.....	991 65	4,580
Brooklyn City Dispensary	14,100 00	2,067 75	840 00	.....	948 24	6,840
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary	6,000 00	400 00	748 46	.....	1,364 19	10,360
Bond St and Branch Tompkins Sq re Homoeopathic Dispensary	843 00	4,315 00	1,453 51	.....	3,692 04	26,479
Buffalo City Dispensary	690 01	783 30	.....	.....	430 00	1,200
Dispensary of Long Island Hospital	.....	2,728 87	400 00	.....	2,828 87	7,091
Demilt Dispensary	80,000 09	9,033 29	3,886 56	.....	5,767 95	27,424
Dispensary of N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	1,190
Dispensary of Albany City Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Dispensary of Troy Hospital	1,730 00	4,560 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	880
Electric Medical Dispensary, N. Y.	23,000 00	4,973 35	3,478 86	.....	3,350 33	1,189
Eastern Dispensary of N. Y. City	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634 30	26,286
German Dispensary, N. Y.	.....	3,918 05	.....	.....	7,707 34	14,733
Harlem Dispensary	163 66	.....	.....	.....	881 91	800
N. Y. Infirmary Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,089
Northeastern Dispensary, N. Y.	2,450 00	1,540 08	1,485 11	.....	461 94	10,124
N. Y. Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary	.....	750 00	.....	.....	1,875 00	11,180
N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary	186,991 85	13,943 00	1,645 90	.....	20,216 50	9,370
N. Y. Homoeopathic Dispensary	.....	3,974 40	1,777 85	.....	1,877 85	10,869
N. Y. Hospital for treatment of cancer	.....	800 00	600 00	.....	1,000 00	144
Northern Dispensary	80,500 00	5,252 26	3,066 66	.....	1,337 71	1,847 89
N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women	84,000 00	10,303 00	2,370 00	.....	15,206 00	19,514
Poughkeepsie Dispensary	30 00	325 23	350 00	.....	716 23	3
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	23,075 00	5,845 00	1,016 00	.....	4,899 00	1,098
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, N. Y.	150 00	668 00	.....	.....	19 00	2,163
Western Homoeopathic Dispensary, N. Y.	100 00	2,696 00	1,325 64	.....	929 45	9,914
Williamsburgh Dispensary	1,000 00	1,063 89	1,800 00	.....	1,077 97	4,996
Yorkville Dispensary	500 00	2,000 00	600 00	.....	1,800 00	7,394
						1,374

(XXVI.)

REPORT of Ezra Cornell in relation to College Land Scrip.

To the Comptroller of the State of New York:

In pursuance of the requirement of chapter 481 of the Laws of 1866, I, Ezra Cornell, do respectfully report:

That I have sold of the lands located with scrip under my contract with Thomas Hillhouse, Comptroller of the State of New York, to the amount of \$834, to Van Buren Barrow, due and payable on the first days of April and July, 1869, being No. 1,743, the fractional northeast quarter of section twenty-three, in township thirty-three north, of range eight west, containing 139 acres, at six dollars per acre, and have given a contract to deed the same when fully paid for; that on the second day of July, 1869, said Barrow paid on account of said contract \$250, which is all that has been paid thereon to this date.

That contracts were made with parties which have not been fulfilled, as follows: With S. D. Sprague for southwest quarter of section twenty-four, in township thirty-six north, of range seven west, containing 160 acres, at six dollars per acre, on the sixth day of November, 1868, No. 2,342; that shortly after said Sprague broke his leg and relinquished the contract. With Michael C. Harris and Robert Roberty for the west half of section seven (Nos. 2,454 and 2,456), in township thirty-seven north, of range six west, containing 337 60-100 acres, at six dollars per acre, amounting to \$2,025.60, on the seventh day of November, 1868, payable in July 1869 and July 1870, with three per cent, per annum, interest; that up to the 30th of September, 1869, no payment had been made, but that a portion would probably be collected by or before the first day of January 1870, the logs cut on said land being held as security for the payments.

That this is a full and true account of all the lands so sold to the date hereof, and the location and description thereof, the persons to whom sold and the price agreed to be paid therefor.

As far as I have returns for taxes assessed and interest thereon in the several counties in Wisconsin, they are as follows:

County.	Year.	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
Clark	1866.....	\$165 16	\$82 58	\$2,718 86
	1867.....	718 93	179 73	
	1868.....	1,408 98	168 48	
Eau Claire.....	1866.....	\$586 13	\$293 06	2,264 41
	1867.....	607 19	121 44	
	1868.....	586 24	70 35	
Dunn.....	1866.....	\$189 52	\$69 76	1,122 76
	1867.....	390 06	95 02	
	1868.....	391 40	46 97	
Dallas.....	1866.....	\$193 08	\$99 04	
	1867.....	849 63	212 41	
Carried forward.....		\$1,047 71	\$321 45	\$6,106 03

County.	Year.	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$1,047 71	\$321 45	\$6,106 02
Dallas.....	1868.....	753 82	90 28	2,201 73
Chippewa.....	1866.....	\$2,512 53 (interest included)		
	1867.....	14,766 54	" "	
	1868.....	24,874 23	" "	42,153 29
Ashland.....	1867.....	\$1,170 59		
	1869.....	4,590 00		5,760 59
Marathan.....	1867.....	\$703 00		
	1868.....	1,953 00		2,655 00
<i>Minnesota.</i>				
Pope.....	1867.....	\$350 28		
	1868.....	479 67		829 95
Kandiyohi.....	1866 } 1867 } 1868 }	\$133 92		133 92
Stearns, no statement.				
Lincoln, no statement.				
<i>Kansas.</i>				
Chase.....	1867.....	\$23 19		
	1868.....	29 47		52 66
Dickinson.....	1867 } 1868 }	\$690 75		690 75
				\$60,583 91

Some of the above are estimated.

Of the above payments have been made as follows:

For Chippewa county.....	\$42,153 29
For Pope county, Minn.....	829 95
For Kandiyohi county, Minn.....	133 92
For Chase county, Kansas.....	52 66
	<u>\$43,169 82</u>

Leaving due for taxes prior to 1869 \$17,414 09

Which I hope soon to settle upon satisfactory terms.

Yours respectfully,

ITHACA, September 30, 1869.

EZRA CORNELL.

TOMPKINS COUNTY, ss.:

Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing and within report signed by him is in all respects true, and that the sum therein stated as having been expended and paid by this deponent, have been paid and expended for the purposes therein stated, and that there are no other liens, charges or encumbrances on the lands referred to in said report, to the knowledge or belief of this deponent, other than for the taxes mentioned in said report as remaining unpaid thereon, and the balances due me for locating the lands, and further says not.

EZRA CORNELL.

Subscribed and sworn to this 30th }
day of November, 1869, before me, }

EDWARD I. MOORE, Notary Public.

(XXVII.)

SCHEDULE of expenditures on account of the new Capitol, classified from the abstracts of the Commissioners to the Comptroller, from the commencement of the work in December, 1867, to December 15th, 1869, viz. :

Stone.....	\$206,023 52
Laborers	122,820 47
Teaming	109,111 59
Mechanics	33,047 15
Foremen	16,414 53
Architects and engineers, and expenses of surveying	46,907 00
John Bridgeford, superintendent.....	10,000 00
Lime and cement.....	40,327 81
Sand and gravel.....	21,145 66
Lumber	12,048 66
Hardware	13,324 06
Freight and cartage.....	9,837 41
Printing, stationery and postage.....	2,707 65
Legal services.....	4,811 61
Steam engines and boilers.....	3,140 87
Stone breaker.....	1,709 80
Expense of inspector's department.....	2,768 00
Rent of inspector's office.....	300 00
Plumbing.....	2,895 49
Albany Horse Railroad Company, viz. :	
Hauling stone, sand and gravel.....	\$7,566 36
Laying track.....	981 61
	8,547 97
Platform cars for transportation of stone.....	5,100 00
Coal and wood.....	853 09
Commissioner's personal expenses.....	1,036 21
Stationery and furniture for use of Commissioner's office.....	412 46
Assistant treasurer's salary.....	3,950 00
Clerk hire.....	1,200 00
James Hall for services, examining quarries and testing quality of stone.....	1,891 96
Rent of dockage.....	1,040 00
Derricks (complete).....	1,042 00
Photographing.....	762 85
Expenses of appraising property and assessing damages.....	625 50
Miscellaneous.....	3,259 82

\$689,063 14

Amount paid from the treasury to September 30, 1869.....	\$648,372 92
Amount paid from the treasury from October 1, 1869, to December 15, 1869.....	384,410 36
Borrowed from Manhattan Company by the Commissioners....	300,000 00
Received by the Commissioners from sale of old buildings and cement barrels, interest on deposits, and \$6,000 from the city of Albany.....	30,757 28
	<hr/> \$1,363,540 51
Amount of expenditures by Commissioners, as per foregoing Schedule.....	\$639,063 14
Amount paid for purchase of lands, damages to occupants, and repairs of buildings to December 15, 1869.....	647,565 16
Expenses of Commissioners.....	1,623 50
Balance in hands of Commissioners.....	<hr/> 25,288 71
	<hr/> <hr/> 1,363,540 51

I N D E X .

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